

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY ON ZHAO VISITS, NONALIGNED

OW151140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA) -- Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, announced here this afternoon that Premier Zhao Ziyang will pay official visits to New Zealand and Australia from April 13 to 23 at the invitation of the governments of the two countries. In a press briefing, Qi said that the Chinese Government attaches great importance to its relations with New Zealand and Australia and that there is no conflict of interest between China and New Zealand or between China and Australia. Recent years saw marked improvement of bilateral relations in various fields. During his visit, Qi said, the Chinese premier will have a full exchange of views with leaders of the two countries of international issues of common concern and on the development of bilateral relations. "We believe that the visits will further enhance the good relations and cooperation already existing between China and New Zealand and between China and Australia, and will also help preserve peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole," he added.

Referring to the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, Qi Huaiyuan said that the summit achieved positive results in maintaining the aim and principles of independence, self-determination and non-bloc of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as in shaking off the influence of the superpowers. This would strengthen the movement's role in international affairs.

He said that the summit reaffirmed its consistent stand of supporting the national liberation movement and opposing imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism on the questions of the Middle East, southern Africa and Latin America and also tried to settle the war question between Iran and Iraq. These efforts were appreciated.

Qi Huaiyuan also said that Chinese and Japanese foreign affairs officials will meet March 22 and 23 in Beijing for a fourth round of negotiations. The Chinese delegation will be led by Fu Hao, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and the Japanese delegation by Nakajima Toshijiro, deputy vice-minister for foreign affairs. The two sides will exchange views on bilateral relations and the international situation.

Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei also briefed Chinese and foreign correspondents on the current visit to China by Nigerian Vice-President Alex I. Ekwueme. He described the visit as a great event in the annals of China-Nigeria relations. "Judging from the talks so far," he said, "the visit is successful and will greatly promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries."

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

HK151108 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Safeguard Principles, Strengthen Unity and Advance Forward"]

[Text] After 5 days of hard work, the Seventh Nonaligned Summit has successfully concluded after adopting a series of important documents, including the New Delhi message and the political and economic declarations, which constitute a guideline for the Nonaligned Movement in the future.

one-hundred leaders of nonaligned nations and organizations who attended the summit discussed a series of important international political and economic issues and adopted a unanimous position. Many leaders resolutely insisted on strengthening the unity among nonaligned nations, freeing themselves from the influence of the superpowers and safeguarding the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. Leaders attending the summit adhered to the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation. They strongly demanded that the erroneous practice appearing at the last summit in Havana, in which some people abused their authority and imposed their opinions on other people, should be changed. In this way, they have made significant efforts to maintain the unity of the Nonaligned Movement. This fruitful meeting is of great significance in safeguarding the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

The recent nonaligned summit was held under the situation in which the world is experiencing increasing turbulence and the international economic conditions are seriously deteriorating. Activities of aggression, occupation, control and interference committed by hegemonists have not come to an end. Their arms race is continuing unabatedly and has seriously threatened world peace and security. Western developed nations, which are now bogged down in deep economic recession, have tried every means to shift the crisis onto developing nations and have caused great losses to many nations, including nonaligned nations. In view of this situation the summit has raised a series of positive measures which are aimed at reforming the current state of world politics and of the world economy and establishing a new international order. This represents the just demand of the nonaligned peoples and demonstrates the positive role of the Nonaligned Movement in international affairs.

Since its emergence in the early 1960's, the Nonaligned Movement has continuously expanded its ranks. Its members have increased from 25 at the first summit to 101 today. The movement has absorbed most of the Third World countries. Over the past 22 years the people of nonaligned nations, together with all peoples in the world, have won many victories in the struggle to oppose imperialism, hegemonism, neo- and old colonialism and racism and to strive for and maintain national independence. The Nonaligned Movement has become a great force on the contemporary international stage which cannot be neglected.

It is understandable that some differences exist among members of the Nonaligned Movement because of their different historical backgrounds, social development, economic and cultural levels and because of some historical problems left over by colonial rule. It is not difficult to settle these differences if the parties concerned can conduct peaceful consultations. The superpowers always attempt to take advantage of some fragmentary problems inside the movement to foment discord and magnify disputes among nonaligned nations so as to meddle in the Nonaligned Movement and change its course. However, this attempt has encountered a boycott and objections from most nonaligned leaders. With regard to the Kampuchean issue, although the Kampuchean seat was still left vacant due to Vietnam's sabotage, it was decided that the issue would continue to be discussed and solved by the nonaligned organization. On Afghanistan, many leaders expressed objections to foreign troops' invasion of Afghanistan and gave their support to the Afghan people's just struggle. The political declaration adopted by the conference calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan, supports the peoples of Namibia, southern Africa, Palestine, Lebanon, Korea and Argentina in their struggles for national independence and self-determination, against external interference or for national reunification, and appeals for an end to the arms race. All these just demands are a heavy blow to the hegemonist policies of the superpowers.

The series of measures put forward in the economic declaration are designed to transform existing international economic relations.

Promoting South-South cooperation and strengthening the collective self-reliance of developing nations are the key for Third World nations to free themselves from economic dependence on developed nations and to realize economic independence on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. This is also one of the basic objectives of the Nonaligned Movement. The principles and concrete measures put forward in the economic declaration will make useful contributions to improving the economic situation of the Third World and the world at large.

The Chinese Government and people always appreciate and support the principles of independence, self-determination and nonalignment pursued by the Nonaligned Movement and highly value the active role of the movement in international affairs. We hope the movement will, on the basis of the achievements made by its seventh summit, carry forward its principles, continue to maintain and strengthen internal unity and make greater contributions to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and power politics in all forms and to the struggle for world peace and the progress of mankind.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S.-USSR ARMS 'PROPAGANDA WAR'

HK120732 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 83 p 7

[*"International Jottings"* by Tan Feng [6151 6912]: "*'Modestly Declining'*"]

[Text] U.S. officials released a booklet entitled "Soviet Military Strength" on 9 March, which immediately sparked off a U.S.-Soviet propaganda war on the arms issue. One said, you have more arms than I do; the other countered, mine are not as good as yours. They engaged in a battle of words, the one following the other, and neither one willing to admit that his military strength was greater than his opponent's.

The prosecution says one thing and the defense says another; the United States and Soviet Union both know well which is leading and which lags behind in military strength, while bystanders "are unclear." However, the two are not willing to sit at the head of this arms strength table, and bystanders understand well this "painful topic": one wants to greatly boost military spending and so has to stress that his military strength is inferior; the other is afraid of coming out the loser in the arms negotiations, and so "modestly declines." The nuclear strength of both sides grows ever larger amid the sound of "*'modestly declining'*." Actually, the less of this "*modest declining*" the better.

COMMENTARY ON 'SETBACKS' IN SINO-AMERICAN TIES

OW151019 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Commentary by station commentator (Mei Da) on U.S. secretary of State George Shultz' 5 March statement: "Whence the Setbacks?"]

[Text] Referring to Sino-American relations, Shultz said: Problems and setbacks occurring in the relations between the two countries are unavoidable. He held that this is not only because China and the United States have differences over the Taiwan question, but also because the systems in our two countries are different.

Commentator (Mei Da's) article says: The causes for the shadow over Sino-American relations lie on the U.S. side. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States in 1977 [as heard], the United States has, on the one hand, recognized that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China, there is only one China in the world and Taiwan is a part of China. On the other hand, however, the United States adopted the Taiwan Relations Act running counter to the principles set forth in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and has since continued to sell arms to Taiwan. Thus, the United States has infringed on China's sovereignty and interfered in its internal affairs. After 1 year of negotiations, the Governments of China and the United States issued a joint statement [as heard] in August 1982. On the issue of the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the joint statement provides for settling the issue step by step and for its eventual thorough settlement. However, not long after the issuance of this joint communique, the United States sold another batch of arms to Taiwan.

Some prominent figures in the United States have continuously made statements deviating from the 17 August Sino-American joint communique. In his statement to a HUMAN EVENTS weekly reporter last month, President Reagan obstinately linked the issue of ceasing or reducing arms sales to Taiwan to China's policy on peaceful reunification by declaring once again that reducing arms supplies should be conditioned by the progress to be made in the peaceful solution of the Taiwan question. However, he avoided mentioning any basic provisions of the communique, such as: the United States recognizing the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government [of China], mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs being the basic principles guiding the Sino-American relations, the Taiwan question being China's internal affair, and so on and so forth. Thus, the United States has gone far backward from its original position.

It is obvious that clouds have been hanging over Sino-American relations time and again not because the systems in the two countries are different. The root cause is that a horde of forces in the United States still clings to the Dulles doctrine, continues to regard Taiwan as an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States, does not take China's sovereignty into account at all, wantonly interferes in China's internal affairs and wants to impose U.S. policy on China. The above signs are precisely caused by these ideas that run counter to world trends.

ZHAO SAID 'NOT SATISFIED' WITH PRC-U.S. RELATIONS

OW142106 Hong Kong AFP in English 1831 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (AFP) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that he had no plans to visit the United States this year.

Australian sources said Mr Zhao made the comments during a meeting with Ranald Macdonald, publisher of the Australian newspaper THE AGE. Mr Zhao said "the major obstacle" in Sino-U.S. relations remained the thorny issue of U.S. defense aid to Taiwan.

Last month visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz brought Mr Zhao an invitation from President Ronald Reagan and the principle of such a visit was accepted by the Chinese leader.

There were rumours that the Chinese premier would visit the United States this year. But during Mr. Shultz's stay in Beijing Mr. Zhao at a press conference appeared to rule out such a visit so long as obstacles to Chinese-U.S. relations remained unsolved.

Australian sources today said Mr. Zhao told Mr. Macdonald that the timing of his U.S. visit would be a matter for diplomatic negotiation.

The Chinese premier said that he was "not satisfied" with the present state of Sino-U.S. relations.

U.S. TO INCREASE MILITARY AID TO THAILAND

OW150825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 14 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government has requested 25 million dollars in supplemental aid for fiscal year 1983 and 135.4 million dollars in aid for fiscal 1984 for Thailand mainly to help it deal with a direct threat from the Vietnamese forces.

The supplemental aid for 1983 is entirely military assistance, while the 1984 total consists of 34 million dollars in economic aid and 101 million dollars in security assistance.

For 1984, the overall military sales of 99 million dollars to Thailand is a nine percent increase over the 1983 level.

Testifying before the subcommittee today on the request, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Daniel A. O'Donohue said the United States considers Thailand "a long time security treaty ally" and "The ASEAN front-line state facing a direct threat from Soviet-supported Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea."

Meanwhile, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage said, "continued Vietnamese incursions into Thailand" carry the risk of clashes which could escalate into a larger Vietnamese attack.

U.S., JAPAN TO HOLD JOINT AIR FORCE EXERCISES

OW142010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Japan and the United States are to conduct two joint Air Force electronic warfare exercises west of Japan's Kyushu this week, according to a KYODO report today.

The report, quoting the Japanese Air-Self Defense Force officers, said that four sophisticated F-15 fighters of Japan will take part in the exercises for the first time.

U.S. B-52 strategic bombers will fly from Guam to take part, the report added.

The definite date and the exact location of the exercises were not revealed.

AFP REPORTS USSR-PRC CONSULTATIONS RESUME 15 MAR

NC141012 Paris AFP in English 0957 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 15 (AFP) -- A second round of consultations aimed at improving relations between the Soviet Union and China resumed here today, Chinese sources said. It was the fifth session in a round of talks which began on March 1 following the arrival of a Chinese delegation, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Quichen.

There was no official account of the talks, but they appeared to have concentrated on Indochina. The weekly magazine MOSCOW NEWS criticized "external forces which do not care to ease tension" between Indochina and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a reference to Chinese backing of armed opposition groups in Kampuchea.

The magazine said the opposition coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk had "no legal or moral right to represent the Cambodian people," calling his government-in-exile a "modification of the (ousted Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot regime."

JIA SHI MEETS WITH USSR'S KOSTANDOV 14 MARCH

OW141908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Vice Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Leonid Kostandov met here this morning with Jia Shi, head of the Chinese trade delegation and vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. Present on the occasion was Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Ambassador Yang gave a banquet in the Chinese Embassy after the meeting in honor of the Chinese and Soviet trade delegations who had signed the Sino-Soviet barter and payment agreement of 1983. Jia Shi is scheduled to leave Moscow for home this evening.

INCREASED SOVIET NAVAL BUILDUP IN SRV REPORTED

OW131928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has increased the number of its naval ships to 20 in the Vietnamese port of Cam Ranh Bay, the largest lineup ever formed since Soviet ships began calling there three years ago, the NEW YORK TIMES today quoted U.S. naval officers as saying. The port has been made a full-time naval operating base for the Soviet Pacific Fleet. About 10 Soviet combat vessels were spotted there on a recent day, including the aircraft carrier Minsk, several cruisers and destroyers, and two submarines. Others were supply ships, oilers and repair tenders.

Soviet reconnaissance planes to Cam Ranh are said to be patrolling the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean.

A Soviet electronic intelligence complex has been built at the port to monitor U.S. communications to Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Station in the Philippines, the paper said.

The Soviet Union has reportedly stepped up its buildup since 1979 in the harbor, which used to be a U.S. strategic base during its aggressive war against Vietnam. The Soviet operating base at Cam Ranh Bay would enable Soviet warships to threaten the U.S. lifeline to the Indian Ocean, U.S. naval officers said.

L. 15 Mar 83

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

KCNA REPORTS PYONGYANG 'TEAM SPIRIT 83' PROTEST

OW141814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Over 10,000 Korean people rallied at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium this afternoon denouncing the current U.S.-South Korean military exercises "Team Spirit 83" according to a KCNA report today.

The military exercises started from February 1 in South Korea, involving over 180,000 men of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Addressing the mass meeting, Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, said the "Team Spirit 83" military exercises are a military provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and an act endangering peace in Asia and the world.

He stressed that the U.S. imperialists should remember the historic lesson and look straight at the trend of the times. He urged the United States and Chon Tu-hwan clique to promptly stop the "Team Spirit 83" war exercises and immediately withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea.

CONGO'S PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN DPRK FROM SHANGHAI

OW120932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso arrived here today for a state visit to Korea at the invitation of Korean President Kim Il-song.

Welcoming the Congolese president at the airport were Kim Il-song and other Korean leaders Yi Chong-ok, Chong Chun-ki and Kye Ung-tae, as well as foreign diplomats including Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

This is Denis Sassou-Nguesso's first visit to Korea since he became the Congolese president in 1979.

JAPAN TO ADOPT BUSINESS STIMULATING MEASURES

OW142210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Government and ruling party leaders at a meeting here today agreed to adopt new business-stimulating measures around early April.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, in his speech at the meeting, called for making efforts to get rid of the deepening economic recession and rising unemployment rate.

It was reported that the measures would include the promotion of private capital investments and housing construction, the reduction of the official discount rate and front-loaded execution of public works projects in the first half of fiscal 1983 starting in April.

The measures would be finalized by the Japanese Economic Planning Agency [words indistinct] ministry to cope with the prolonged recession in Japan.

ZHAO ZIYANG ON AUSTRALIA TIES, AID TO VIETNAM

OW141944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 14 Mar 83

[text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that he will visit Australia next month as scheduled. "I am looking forward to my meeting with Prime Minister Bob Hawke to exchange views with him on a full range of issues of common interest," he said.

Premier Zhao made these remarks at a meeting with a delegation from the Australian paper THE AGE led by its publisher Ranald Macdonald.

Australian Ambassador to China H.A. Dunn handed to Zhao Ziyang a letter from Bob Hawke at the beginning of the meeting, renewing the invitation to the Chinese premier to visit Australia.

Asked about his view on the change of the Australian Government, Zhao Ziyang said since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the Sino-Australian relations have stood the test of time despite the changing international situation. "We believe that the existing friendly relations between the countries will grow still further on the sound basis," he said.

There is a solid foundation for Sino-Australian relations; Premier Zhao said "both of our countries oppose aggression and expansion, stand for peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific region, and share a common ground on many international issues."

In developing bilateral relations, China and Australia have strictly followed the basic principles guiding the international relations and the principles laid down in the communique on establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. "The prospects are bright for developing Sino-Australian relations which have rested on such a solid foundation," he noted.

Ranald Macdonald, leader of the delegation and publisher of THE AGE of Melbourne, asked what the premier would like to say about the new Australian Government's intended resumption of aid to Vietnam.

Zhao replied that Vietnam has committed outrageous aggression against Kampuchea and obstinately sought regional hegemonism. Many countries have strongly denounced Vietnam for its policy of aggression and expansion, and reduced or stopped their aid to Vietnam. Under present circumstances, the resumption of aid will not help to attain the aim even if it is motivated by humanitarianism. "We hope that all countries, which oppose hegemonism and are concerned with peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region, will take the same position as the above-mentioned countries," Zhao said.

The Chinese premier also answered other questions raised by Australian guests.

Jiang Muyue, publisher of the CHINA DAILY, was present on the occasion.

The delegation arrived in Beijing March 8 at the invitation of the Chinese English newspaper.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS INDIA-PAKISTAN COOPERATION

HK130808 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 83 p 6

["Short commentary": "An Excellent Beginning"]

[Text] On 10 March, while the nonaligned countries were holding a summit meeting in New Delhi, India and Pakistan signed an agreement on the establishment of a special joint committee to strengthen cooperation between the two countries. This is an excellent beginning the two countries have made in improving their bilateral relations, following the meeting of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq last November.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Ziaul Haq are both satisfied by this and are of the same opinion, that this agreement will not only establish a permanent organization for promoting the cooperation between the two countries, but has also provided opportunities for a continuous gradual growth in bilateral relations between them.

During the nonaligned summit, President Ziaul Haq expressed the view that India and Pakistan "must break away from the 'fetters of suspicion' that hindered the development of close and friendly relations between the two countries in the past." Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was also of the opinion that the door for the improvement of the relations between the two countries should "be opened little by little." These words of the leaders of the two countries and the establishment of a joint committee have proved that the governments of the two countries and their leaders are sincere in further strengthening the relations between them. This is a heartening event.

India and Pakistan are two countries of great importance on the South Asia subcontinent. If these two countries can gradually eliminate, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, their long-standing differences and misunderstanding and begin to practice economic and cultural cooperation, they will be acting in complete conformity with the desire and fundamental interests of their peoples and will also facilitate the further consolidation and development of peace and stability in southern Asia. This will also constitute a serious response to the advocacy put forward by the leaders of various countries at the nonaligned summit that the Third World countries must strengthen their unity and cooperation and establish a new international economic order.

Of course, India and Pakistan still differ in their views on a few problems. However, it is praiseworthy that the leaders of the two countries proceed from the interests of the whole situation, strive to seek common grounds while reserving differences, and open up the path for seeking reconciliation and cooperation in other fields through developing economic and cultural cooperation. We hope that a new situation will emerge in the improvement and development of the relations between India and Pakistan.

H U Q I L I G I V E S P C I CONGRESS IMPRESSION TO L'UNITA

PMI 54109 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 5 Mar 83 p 4

[Vera Vezetti report: "Why China After 21 Years; Hu Qili: We Are Bound by Friendship and Respect"]

[Excerpt] Milan [no date given] -- The Italian Communist Party's [PCI] presence among the European left's most vigorous components is nothing new. However, this congress marks a turning point in this field too, the transition from a presence to the quest for an active form of cooperation in the battle to extricate Europe from the crisis and to regenerate it. This was stated in the most explicit and significant possible way by the president of the European Parliament, speaking from the sports stadium rostrum on Thursday.

But there is another event, still within the wide panorama of the PCI's foreign relations for which this congress will be remembered; because it has been the occasion of a historic return, that of a CPC delegation to one of our national congresses after 21 years absence and the presence, moreover, of a very high-level delegation. Its leader, Hu Qili, a member of the party central committee, was keen to emphasize the significance of this presence in a statement to our paper.

"Since Berlinguer came to China in 1980 the friendship between our parties has further developed," Hu Qili told us. "The presence of our official delegation at your congress bears witness to the friendly relations that exist between us. It is the first time in 21 years that we have attended a congress of yours, and we took special note of the section in Berlinguer's report that mentions the friendly relations between the PCI and the CPC. We are very pleased with the acknowledgement.

"Although we are in very different political and social situations, our parties have many points in common in their political practice: proceeding always from specific conditions, examining the new issues that emerge in new situations and regenerating ourselves in order to advance. I am personally convinced that our friendly relations will develop on the basis of four principles: autonomy, independence, complete respect and mutual noninterference.

"The PCI," Hu Qili added, "is one of the strongest communist parties in the capitalist countries. This congress is therefore prompting much attention throughout the world. It is not only an important event in the Italian people's life, but is bound to exert a positive influence on the international workers movement. Although we are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers, we have many things in common. We are following your congress with great interest and extend to you many warm good wishes for success. We would like, via L'UNITA, to extend these wishes to your entire party and to your people."

Hu Qili was evasive when we asked him for an assessment of Berlinguer's report and of the congress debate. It would require more careful reading of the texts and more thorough deliberation before entering into the respective merits. "But I can give you some general impressions," he said. "I was able to observe that the PCI, taking account of the general principles of Marxism and of the real state of Italian society, makes a thorough analysis of new situations and on that basis formulates an original road to socialism, autonomously and independently. It will take tremendous courage and very careful work to continue along this road."

He made some other observations about the congress and the approach adopted to it: "We know that you arrived here with a very broad basis of discussion in your local organizations. We noted that the report was greeted warmly with applause from the delegates. That is a sign that the prior debate among members and cadres was broad and democratic." He added: "From the prevailing atmosphere at this congress it is apparent that the PCE has a major revolutionary tradition and a major will to struggle."

Must we make an allowance for traditional Chinese politeness? We prefer to take the observations for what they are: a testimonial to esteem and understanding, a step forward in a dialogue that resumed fruitfully some time ago.

ITALY'S COLOMBO WARNS USSR SEEKS TO DIVIDE WEST

0W12222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Rome, March 12 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union is making a special attempt "to divide the West on the essential issue of defense" In the wake of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's election victory in West Germany, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said today.

In an interview with CORRIERE DELLA SERA, Emilio Colombo said Moscow is looking elsewhere in its attempt to foil NATO's missile deployment plan after what it feels was a disappointing election outcome in West Germany. This development calls for special attention, the Italian minister noted.

He said Italy sincerely regards disarmament as one of its objectives. To realize this aim, Colombo said, the West should maintain unity while engaging in disarmament talks.

The Italian minister has just returned here from a trip to the U.S. and is going to make a visit to the Middle East soon.

Expressing support for NATO's 1979 "double track" decision on deploying missiles to counterbalance Russian nuclear rockets in Europe, Colombo said Western nations should undertake their obligations in security matters. This conforms not only to the interests of the Western alliance but also to the interests of Italy, he stressed.

Colombo said the West should not abandon the "zero option" position in face of Moscow's hardline stance in missile talks in Geneva. However, he added that another way could be explored to realize the same objectives in disarmament.

Answering a question on the possibility of Italy dropping its agreement to deploy U.S. missiles on its territory in exchange for a cut in Soviet SS-20 missiles in Europe, Colombo stressed that the East-West balance on intermediate nuclear forces involves the West's common responsibilities other than that of a single nation. "It would be ridiculous and unpractical to refuse to bear the common obligations," he said.

XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS FRENCH PLAY IN BEIJING

0W142339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- The China Youth Art Theater this evening staged the world premiere of a century-old French play, "Le Temps des Cerises" (Season of Cherry), formerly called "The Paris Commune", written by Jules Valles.

This is also the first play on this subject performed in China.

Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee, and leaders of literature and art circles watched the play.

Director Chen Yong said that the late Premier Zhou Enlai had hoped in his lifetime to present the heroic deeds of the Paris Communist on China's stage. She said that staging the play on the death centenary of Karl Marx memorializes the great leader of the world proletariat, who himself actively supported the struggle of the commune.

Shen Dali, translator of the play, is now teaching at the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute. He worked in Paris for several years and is an honorary member of "The Association of Friends of the Paris Commune". The present 100,000-word script of the play is based on the translation Shen Dali did in 1980.

The three-hour play recreates the spectacular life-and-death struggle between the revolutionaries and counter-revolutionaries during the period of 1848 and 1871.

The China Youth Art Theater reports receiving a number of congratulatory letters and messages from France.

FINLAND-CHINA SOCIETY SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

OW131337 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Helsinki, March 12 (XINHUA) -- The Finland-China Society at an annual meeting today adopted a congratulation message to the Chinese people and a working report.

The message of congratulation sent to the Chinese Association for Relations With Foreign Countries expressed congratulation over the great achievements of the Chinese people in various fields in the last year.

The working report said that the society was happy over the development in the cultural exchanges between Finland and China last year and the society would make new efforts to promote the understanding and friendship between the Finnish and Chinese peoples.

Urho Ketonen was re-elected chairman of the society.

WU XUEQIAN HOSTS EQUATORIAL GUINEAN MINISTER

OW141922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 14 Mar 83

[text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Marcelino Nguema Onguene, Equatorial Guinean minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperative affairs, and his party.

In his toast, Wu Xueqian said: "The Chinese Government and people highly treasure the Sino-African friendship. To develop friendship and cooperation with African countries occupies an important position in China's foreign policy."

He said the four-point principle advanced by Premier Zhao Ziyang on his visit to Africa -- equality and mutual benefit, stress on actual results, use of varied forms and common development -- is the basic policy for developing economic and technical cooperation between China and other developing countries in the future. The Chinese Government will do her share in enhancing cooperation with African countries in accordance with this principle.

The Chinese foreign minister praised the Equatorial Guinean Government for its effort to restore and develop the national economy and pursuing a policy of non-alignment in international affairs, contributing to the unity among African countries and South-South cooperation.

Minister Nguema Onguene said since President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo took office Equatorial Guinea had entered a new period of economic recuperation. In 1981 Equatorial Guinea mapped out a program for economic rehabilitation based on the actual conditions in the country. To materialize the policies laid down in the program the people made positive efforts, the minister added.

Nguema Onguene said that in international affairs his country persevered in a non-aligned policy of strengthening friendship and cooperation with all peace-loving countries in the world. "We stand for self-determination and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs. We support the unity and unification on the African Continent. We also support the continental, regional and subregional economic cooperation and the struggle for liberation of the African people who are still oppressed by colonialism."

He said that the Equatorial Guinean people highly treasured the efforts made by the Chinese people and leaders to strengthen economic relations with the African people.

Minister Nguema Onguene arrived in Beijing by air in the morning on a friendship visit to China.

In the afternoon, Wu Xueqian and Nguema Onguene held talks, during which they exchanged views on the present international situation and bilateral relations.

GU MU MEETS CONGOLESE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

OW141232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met and had a conversation with a government delegation from the People's Republic of the Congo led by Adada Rodolphe, minister of mines and energy.

Present were Li Daigeng, vice-minister of water resources and electric power, and Bikouta Sebastien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Congolese Embassy to China.

CONGO PRESIDENT PAYS VISIT TO SHANGHAI

OW111708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Shanghai, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived here this evening.

He was welcomed at the airport by Wang Daohan and Yang Di, mayor and vice-mayor of Shanghai.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, who traveled from Beijing, was present. Also at the airport were Nkiele Atypo Jean-Felix, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Congolese Embassy in Beijing, and Congolese students here.

President Sassou-Nguesso is on his way to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after attending the 7th Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi.

This evening, the Congolese president and his party were entertained at a banquet given by the Shanghai People's Government.

Wang Daohan welcomed the guests on behalf of the Shanghai People's Government and the people. He said he hoped that the friendship and cooperation between China and the Congo and the friendship between the two peoples would constantly grow.

Congolese Foreign Minister Pierre Nze proposed a toast on behalf of the president. He thanked the people of Shanghai for their warm welcome. "This embodies the existing friendship and cooperation between our two countries," he said.

President Sassou-Nguesso and his party will leave here for Pyongyang tomorrow.

NIGERIAN OFFICIAL ATTENDS CULTURAL PERFORMANCE

OW141608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Nigerian Vice-President Alex Ekwueme and Mrs. Ekwueme attended a performance sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture this evening.

In the company of Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, and Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, the guests enjoyed Chinese songs, dances and acrobatics presented by the song and dance ensemble under the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army and China Acrobatics Troupe.

At the end of the performance, the Vice-President and Mrs. Ekwueme presented the actors and actresses with a basket of flowers.

This afternoon, the Nigerian guests visited Jishuitan Hospital here.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON ISRAELI EMIGRATION

HK140741 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 83 p 6

[*"Jottings"* by Zhu Mengkui [2612 1125 7608]: "Tel Aviv's Worry"]

[Text] The flights from Israel to the United States and West European countries are always "full" now. Together with their children and families, the people have gone, never to return. The constant outflow of Jewish emigrants has caused endless troubles to the rulers of Tel Aviv.

There is a scripture of Moses engraved on the lintel of the Israeli Knesset which says: "Greater Israel extends from Palestine to the Nile and Euphrates." The Israeli authorities were obsessed with the idea of turning this "commandment" into reality and consistently boasted that Israel was situated in the "kingdom of heaven" and was a "Land of milk and honey." They tried to use this as a pretext to attract the descendants of Canaan throughout the world to return to the homeland of Zion and exploit the land of "greater Israel."

The Jews who returned from all parts of the world for a time have now fled one after another with hatred and sorrow, and feel ashamed to be Israelis. In the year 1982 alone, the Israeli people emigrating to other countries amounted to 16,000 more than the people from other countries immigrating to Israel. From 1969 to 1979, there were more than 510,000 Israeli Jews emigrating to other countries, but only 384,000 people from other countries immigrated to Israel. At present, population outflow has become one of the vital problems confronting Israel.

The Tel Aviv authorities are unwilling to and dare not make any explanations of the outflow of people from Israel. However, those people who have already left or are about to leave Israel are quite aware of it. Not long ago, while reporting the immigration problem of Israel, the Israeli HA'ARETZ carried an account of a Jewish immigrant from the Soviet Union saying: "At first we were moved to tears when we realized our aspiration to return back to our homeland. Now, instead of shedding tears, we should blame ourselves for coming to Tel Aviv. The promises of those people offering us a happy and comfortable homeland are but deceitful words." In a letter to a relative residing overseas, a Jewish immigrant said: "I feel deep remorse for coming to Israel. This is a place full of hatred, savagery, fatigue, depression and religious fanaticism. It is the fanatics and offenders who are lucky and proud here." The cases of these two people are not the only examples. Last year a public opinion poll in Israel indicated that 83 percent of the people under investigation were willing to emigrate to other countries or return to the countries they formerly resided in. Many Jewish immigrants have realized that if they stay in Israel, it will be impossible for them and their children to avoid the misfortune caused by Israeli expansionism. Therefore, despite the government restrictions and persecutions, they have tried by every means to sell their family property and leave the land.

The mass outflow from Israel marks the increasing awakening of the Israeli people and also proves that the Begin authorities are in extreme isolation. Along with the intensification of the population crisis, the ambitious plan of "greater Israel" is bound to become an historical laughingstock. Recently, the Israeli YEDI'OT AHARONOT put forward a meaningful suggestion, concerning the outflow of immigrants, to hang a banner on top of Ben Gurion Airport with the words: "The last person to leave, please turn off the lights." This proposal is not at all absurd. Besides mocking the "outflow of immigrants" in Israel, it shows despair about the future of Israel.

QIAO SHI MEETS ECUADORAN DELEGATION 14 MARCH

0W12096 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and had a cordial conversation here this evening with a delegation from the People's Democratic Party of Ecuador led by General Secretary Ernesto Ayora.

Both sides expressed the hope that the ties established between the two parties would last long and be strengthened and developed, so as to enhance the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two peoples.

Later, Qiao Shi gave a dinner for the guests.

Present on the occasion were Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department, and Ecuadoran Ambassador to China Gonzalo Paredes and his wife.

The Ecuadorian delegation arrived here last night at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee. While in Beijing, they will exchange views with leading members of the host department on the international situation and bilateral relations. They are also scheduled to tour Nanjing, Hangzhou and Shanghai.

PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION ANNOUNCES TOLL INCREASE

0W120954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Panama City, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The Panama Canal Commission announced today a 9.8 percent increase in tolls on the waterway which will take effect tomorrow.

Under the new fees, passenger and cargo ships will have to pay 1.83 dollars per ton, vessels in ballast 1.46 dollars and warships and special vessels 1.02 dollars.

The toll hike was decided upon at a meeting of the commission last January. But the Panamanian representatives to the commission abstained from voting for fear that higher fees would likely have negative effects on the world economy.

The toll increase was approved by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in February. The presidents of some Latin American countries, including Ecuador and Peru, had written to Reagan asking him not to approve the increase. But their request was rejected.

A report from Montevideo said that the 11 members of the Latin American Integration Association today adopted a declaration expressing their "profound concern" over the toll increase.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S FIRST 100 DAYS ANALYZED

0W120053 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 11 Mar 83

[News Analysis by correspondent Hou Yaoqi: "A Hundred Days in Power as Mexico's New President"]

[Text] Mexico City, March 10 (XINHUA) -- March 10, 1983, marks the hundredth day of Miguel de la Madrid's new presidency which started at a critical moment for Mexico.

Confronted with a multitude of problems, De la Madrid has focused his efforts on the ten-point emergency scheme laid out in his inauguration speech to solve Mexico's economic and social crises.

De la Madrid inherited from his predecessor the gravest economic situation that the country had ever experienced since 1929; over 80 billion dollars of foreign debts, a three-time devalued currency, a record inflation rate and deteriorating industries of which half were operating under capacity and lots had closed down.

De la Madrid's hundred days in power are characterized by adjustment and reforms aimed to make the nation's economy recover. He repeatedly stressed in his administrative program that Mexico must rely on its own efforts, change the speed of economic development and implement a tight-money policy.

He started his job by reducing the public spending. According to his plan, financial deficits will be cut by half from last year's figure in the national budget by the end of 1983. Meanwhile, the growth of money supply will be slowed down and price restrictions will be softened. He also hopes to increase income and decrease expenditure by a general rise in tax rates and a reduction of financial subsidies.

On the tenth day of his presidency, De la Madrid decided to reopen the country's foreign exchange markets and dispatched his treasury secretary in search of foreign funds. Mexico has now obtained through negotiations about 11 billion dollars of foreign loans from the International Monetary Fund and 530 banks of the United States, West Europe and Japan.

In dealing with the country's economic problems, the president was flexible in making an overhaul of his predecessor's measures of nationalizing the banks. He called for cooperation between business and labor and an extensive government dialogue with the opposition as well as the general public in order to ease social tension. He also decided on a government investment of 400 billion pesos (about 2.4 billion U.S. dollars) to stimulate the economy and create employment.

In restructuring the government, the president laid emphasis on economic adjustments and the development of trade, agriculture and health. Nine ministries have been reorganized and a new federal audit institution has been created to ensure a smooth implementation of the government's economic policies.

As a result of the president's efforts, Mexico's economic crisis has started to be lessened. However, in consideration of the heavy burden of servicing the huge foreign debt of 12 billion dollars, which will drain over half of the export income a year, the national economy can hardly be improved much this year. Strict import controls are now in force, putting enterprises relying on imported materials and equipment in danger of slowdowns and closures. This will be sure to affect adversely the employment situation and can result in serious social problems. The present price drops in the international oil market will bring greater difficulties to Mexico's economy because three quarters of the country's earnings come from oil export. The oil price declines, economists predict, will pose new problems for the Mexican Government.

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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ELECTION OF NEW NPC DEPUTIES TO BEGIN 16 MARCH

OW150754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Mengyi) -- Election of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress (N.P.C.) will begin March 16 throughout the country, according to the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress. The deputies will be elected at the new people's congresses of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, with Beijing's Municipal People's Congress taking the lead and opening tomorrow. All deputies to the Sixth N.P.C. will have been elected by the end of April as decided at the last N.P.C. session which took place in November and December of 1982.

In addition to the election of deputies to the new N.P.C., the forthcoming provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's congresses are also scheduled to elect new leaders of local people's congress standing committees, people's government, people's courts, and people's procuratorates. The coming local people's congresses will also hear and examine reports of the outgoing standing committees and people's governments on their work and approve plans for the social and economic development of the localities.

Judging by the list of candidates, the deputies to be elected to the new N.P.C. will include more scholars, specialists and middle-aged able people in various fields, pace-setters in production and other work, labor heroes and advanced workers to meet the requirements of the country's socialist modernization.

More than 360 deputies from China's minority nationalities and 13 deputies from people of Taiwan origin will be elected according to a decision made at the 26th Meeting of the Fifth N.P.C. Standing Committee earlier this month.

To better utilize the role of the N.P.C. as the organ of supreme power, China's new Constitution stipulates that members of the Standing Committee will assume no concurrent posts in government institutions, judicial and procuratorial organs, and that it will have more full-time members and establish six special committees to study, examine and draw up motions.

To guarantee implementation of the new Constitution, the N.P.C. Standing Committee is expected to strengthen legislation work. Since 1980, more than 50 laws and regulations have been promulgated by the N.P.C. or its Standing Committee and several hundred laws and regulations, including more than 260 economic laws and regulations, issued by the State Council and provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's congresses.

CPC DEPARTMENT RETIRES 65 VETERAN CADRES

OW141004 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1447 GMT 10 Mar 83

[By reporter Chen Yan]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- This afternoon, retiring veteran cadres of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department happily received bright red "certificates of honorable retirement for veteran cadres" from department Director Chen Yeping.

Among this group of 65 retiring veteran cadres of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, some began their revolutionary careers as early as the time of the first revolutionary civil war, and some joined the revolutionary ranks during the war of resistance against Japan or during the liberation war.

Zhang Wenqiu, who has had 60 years of revolutionary experience, and Liu Jiangxiong, wife of former Director of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department An Ziwen, spoke at the meeting on behalf of the retiring veteran cadres. They expressed their determination to continue to do what they can for the party in retirement.

WANG ZHEN OPENS BEIJING MARX EXHIBITIONS

OW141912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Two exhibitions, one on Marx's life and work, and the other on works of Marx and Engels in China opened here today at the Museum of the Chinese Revolution. Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, cut the ribbon for the two exhibitions. Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, attended the opening ceremony.

The two exhibitions were sponsored by the Bureau for the Translation of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin's Works under the C.P.C. Central Committee and three other Chinese organizations.

The exhibition on Marx's life and work has more than 400 exhibits -- photographs, documents, paintings and objects -- showing Marx, his relatives and comrades-in-arms, as well as presenting the historical background.

The exhibition on works of Marx and Engels in China features 1,342 Chinese editions of their works, covering the period from the turn of the century when Marxism was first introduced to China, to the present time. Among them are copies of books and articles written by Li Dazhao, Chen Duxiu, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other revolutionary intellectuals during the early days of the Chinese Communist Party. The first Chinese editions of the "Communist Manifesto" and the "Capital" are on exhibit.

Rolf Berthold, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Heinz Kuhn, vice-president of Friedrich-Ebert Foundation of the F.R.G., were present at the opening ceremony.

A third, a photo exhibition on the life and work of Karl Marx and Frederich Engels sponsored by the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, also opened today at the China Art Gallery. Wang Zhen attended the opening ceremony.

CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL CENTER OPENING

OW141346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- A new 8-storyed building for international economic and technical exchanges was put into use here today. Standing on the northern edge of the Chinese capital, the China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges was built for small international meetings, seminars, training courses and symposiums sponsored by Chinese departments and United Nations organizations.

Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, cut the ribbon at the inauguration ceremony this afternoon.

Speaking at a reception held for the occasion, Li Ke, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said: "Promoting international economic and technical exchanges is part of China's effort to develop foreign economic relations and trade." The completion of the center, he said, will help promote South-South co-operation, and bilateral and multilateral economic and technical co-operation.

The Chinese Government spent 4 million yuan (RMB) for the project with a grant of 830,000 U.S. dollars from the United Nations Development Program (U.N.D.P.) which was used to purchase electric equipment for the center, according to Wang Zhiye, a leading official of the center. In his speech, Mr. Nessim Shallon, U.N.D.P. resident representative in Beijing, said that the center is one of the first projects of U.N. assistance in China and will lay foundation for future co-operation between the U.N. and China.

Work to prepare the center began in June, 1980, with a total floor space of 8,500 square meters. The center has 65 suites and accommodations for 150 people. It has a meeting hall for 250 to 300 people and five meeting rooms, each for 35 people. The center has telex, facilities for audiovisual trainings and simultaneous interpretation in five languages and other services.

ULANHU PRESIDES AT FAN SHOUKANG MEMORIAL MEETING

OWI50051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- The ashes of Comrade Fan Shoukang were placed this afternoon along with his portrait in the great hall on the third floor of the CPPCC auditorium which was decked with wreaths and elegiac couplets. More than 500 concerned persons mourned deeply for this noted patriot and older-generation educator and philosopher who -- despite his advanced age and the great expanse of ocean -- returned from Taiwan by way of the United States to settle in the mainland. Comrade Fan Shoukang died of illness in Beijing on 27 February at the age of 87.

Ulanhu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the memorial meeting. CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Zhou Peiyuan delivered a memorial speech. The memorial speech noted that Comrade Fan Shoukang hoped and strived for realization of a prosperous, powerful and reunified motherland characterized by the unity of all nationalities. He had planned to return to the mainland in the summer of 1949 but could not fulfill his wish because of a breakdown in communications. In the years since then he had never stopped thinking of his native place, old acquaintances and relatives and had always been concerned about reunification of the motherland. In mid-autumn of 1981 he resolutely left Taiwan for the United States, from which he returned the next year to the mainland of the motherland.

Wreaths were sent by Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Li Weihan, Xu Deheng, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Zhou Jianren, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Cheng Zihua, Burhan Shahidi and Liu Fei. Wreaths were also sent by the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, the National Association of Taiwan Compatriots, the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and Shangyu County of Zhejiang Province.

Present at the meeting were Xi Zhongxun, Liao Chengzhi, Rong Yiren, Hu Yuzhi, Xiao Ke, Yang Xiufeng, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiu, Yang Jingren, Ping Jiesan and Wang Feng. They also cordially expressed their sympathy to the children and other relatives of Comrade Fan Shoukang. On the afternoon of 7 March, Xi Zhongxun, Liao Chengzhi, Kang Keqing and more than 500 persons from various circles went to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Fan Shoukang at the Beijing Hospital.

Yang Jingren, head of the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department, this evening met Fan Shoukang's children and relatives in the Great Hall of the People to express his cordial sympathy to them once again.

SUN YEFANG MEMORIAL FOUNDATION ESTABLISHED

HK110913 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 83 p 1

[Report: "Sun Yefang Economic Science Award Foundation Established"]

[Text] When speaking at a meeting in commemoration of Comrade Sun Yefang, Comrade Xue Muqiao said that the Sun Yefang Economic Science Award Foundation organized by a group of Sun Yefang's friends has been established and has collected donations amounting to 70,000 yuan. Funds collected by the foundation will be used to award young and middle-aged economic science research personnel who write outstanding works and treatises on economic science. The presentation of awards will be handled by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The reason why awards must be given to young and middle-aged people is that economists of the older generation have already written many outstanding works and have no need to be awarded now. Thus, the funds will be used mainly for training promising young people. Apart from Comrade Sun Yefang's contribution, the award funds come mainly from donations from his friends and from some economic magazines and newspapers, economic research organs and other bodies that have incomes. The foundation decided it would not openly collect donations.

SUN YAT-SEN DEATH ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN BEIJING

OW131353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1616 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA) -- The 58th anniversary of the death of the great revolutionary forerunner Dr Sun Yat-sen was commemorated at ceremonies held by personages from all strata of the capital at Zhongshan Hall in Beijing's Zhongshan Park this morning. A huge portrait of Dr Sun Yat-sen hung on the wall inside Zhongshan Hall with clusters of evergreen pine and fir branches and bouquets placed under it.

Vice Chairman Zhu Xuefan of the NPC Standing Committee and Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Kang Keqing, Zhou Peiyuan and Dong Qiwu attended. Vice Chairman Wu Maosun of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee presided over the ceremonies. Personages from all strata stood in silence in front of the portrait of Dr Sun.

Baskets of flowers were placed below the portrait of Dr Sun Yat-sen by Qian Changzhao, Yang Jingren, Yang Yindong, Qu Mu, Lei Jieqiong and Hou Jingru, who respectively represented by the CPPCC National Committee, the CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department, Comrade Liao Chengzhi, the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee.

Personages from all strata and responsible persons of Beijing's municipal departments concerned present at the ceremonies were Chen Yisong, Lin Liyun, Wang Keijun, Sun Chengpei, Sun Qimen, Sun Xiaocun, Yan Xinmin, Su Ziheng, Li Chunqing, Li Tiezheng, Yang Zhengmin, Zhao Zili, Zhao Junmai, Nie Zhen, Ling Qihan, Huang Wei, Sa Kongliao, Cheng Siyuan, Cai Xiao, Li Gui, Peng Youjin, Jiang Ping, Li Ding, Chen Xin, Zheng Dongguo, Jia Yibin, Sun Yueqi, Wang Feng [3769 2800], Xu Baokui, Su Congzhou, Wu Xiufeng, He Zhuguo, Shen Qiuwo, Zhang Keming, Chen Mingde, Shao Hengqiu, Zhou Ying, Qin Yizhi, Fu Xuewen, Jiao Shizhai, Liao Yunzhou, Tan Tiwu, Wang Yanting, Wang Jiazen, Wang Jingru, Fang Xianxu, Ning Guangkun, Liu Yaozhang, Li Jue, Li Wenlan, Li Shijun, Shen Xingyuan, Zhang Fengwei, Zhang Lianyun, Chen Erdong, Zong Zhifa, Luo Xiu, Le Jiezi, Huang Xiang, Chen Xiaocen, Luo Hanxian, Li Xiaolu, Jiao Qi, Mao Zhengxin, Song Kun, Wang Ren, Liu Xiaoping, Tian Fuda, Ge Zhicheng, Guo Yiqing, Tang Zhenxu, Du Jianfshi, Zhang Suwo, Song Weibin, Li Rongruo, Li Qizhong, Chen Xiuhe,

Zhang Zhixing, Liu Chunfang, Wan Meizi, Yang Yuqing, Tang Honglie, Zhao Mingzhe, Lin Lingyu, Yuan Xiaoyuan, Du Ruo, Shi Linfeng, Li Shu, Pu Jilexu, Ye Congshao, Guo Buyue, Xia Xiang, Lin Dong, Sun Fulang, Ding Gongnan, Chen Bingji, Situ Qing and Mo Yichang,

WAN LI AT MINORITIES' DANCE ENSEMBLE MEETING

OWI50001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Cultural Palace for Nationalities was decorated with lanterns and colored streamers and filled with song and music this afternoon to mark the 30th anniversary of the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble. Literary and art workers of various nationalities held a meeting there filled with singing and dancing in colorful costumes to celebrate the occasion. The ensemble has more than 300 members representing over 30 nationalities.

Attending the meeting to extend congratulations were Comrades Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyu Gyaincain and Burhan Shahidi and responsible persons of the CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department, the NPC Nationalities Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Ministry of Culture and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; as well as representatives of literary and art organizations in the capital -- more than 500 in all.

Wan Li said: "Literary and art workers of all nationalities should make a new contribution toward strengthening the unity of nationalities and bringing prosperity to the literature and art of nationalities. Xi Zhongxun said: "Your art has won praise from audiences at home and abroad and you have promoted cultural exchanges between China and other countries. I hope you will achieve still greater results in your efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization and strengthen China's cultural exchange with other countries." Ulanhu said: "Your ensemble was established and has grown under the concern of the party Central Committee, particularly the direct concern of Premier Zhou Enlai. I believe this flower of literature and art of the various nationalities will become even brighter and more colorful through your diligent efforts." An inscription written by Li Weihan for the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble was also read at the meeting. The inscription calls on the ensemble to "inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the culture and literature and art of the various nationalities."

Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, said in his speech at the meeting that the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble shoulders the task of propagating the party's nationalities policy; enhancing the unity of our various nationalities; promoting their cultural, literary and art exchanges; and developing their culture. He expressed the hope that literary and art workers of various nationalities will unite, progress together and further boost a new situation for the cause of the literature and art of nationalities.

The ensemble's performers of various nationalities presented hadas [strips of silk used as a greeting gift by the minority nationalities] to the leading comrades and personages from various circles who attended the celebration. A number of literary and art organizations in the capital also presented gifts to the ensemble.

The Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble was established on 1 September 1952. Its 30th anniversary fell on 1 September 1982 but anniversary celebrations were rescheduled for 10 March this year because the ensemble had to meet its scheduled performance on its anniversary day. The ensemble's literary and art workers of various nationalities gave a brilliant performance of literary and art programs at the celebration meeting.

NATIONALITIES' TV PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE ENDS

OW141422 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] The conference on television propaganda among the fraternal nationalities, the first since the founding of New China, ended in Beijing on 11 March.

The conference decided to start airing special television programs for the fraternal nationalities on the central television station. A series of television films introducing the fraternal nationalities and documentaries on special topics will be shown on television as an important part of the work to build a spiritual civilization and to conduct education in particular.

Television workers of the Han, Mongol, Tibetan, Uygur, Man, Dai, Yi and other nationalities attending the conference expressed their determination to create a new situation in television propaganda work among the fraternal nationalities with great enthusiasm and hard work.

SCIENCE, TECHNICAL ADVICE OFFERED TO MINORITIES

OW141334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- The Jiusan Society, a democratic party composed of public figures from the world of science and technology, will send 35 groups offering scientific and technical advice on economic and cultural development to remote areas populated by minority nationalities. The plan was announced at a meeting sponsored by the central committee of this democratic party, which closed here today.

The party will provide assistance on 59 projects in minority areas of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan and Jilin Provinces. These projects involve in making use of solar and wind energy, environmental protection, helping overcome technical difficulties and developing industry, agriculture, animal husbandry and medical work. The democratic party will also send experts and scholars to lecture and help these areas run training classes.

The Beijing branch of the society, which is undertaking 20 projects, will organize a team composed of medical specialists to lecture in Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Ningxia and Xinjian, and organize geologists and botanists to Xinjiang and help train petroleum geological technicians and plant protection workers.

Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of Jiusan Society and chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, said the Jiusan Society is in a good position to play important role in promoting development in the minority areas.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER LIN HUJIA VISITS HAINAN

HK140346 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Since 7 March, over 200 responsible comrades from the Xinjiang production and construction corps, provincial, municipal and autonomous regional agricultural reclamation departments and bureaus, regional agricultural reclamation administrative bureaus, and colleges and research units concerned have arrived in Hainan in three batches to visit some state farms and the South China Tropical Crop Research Institute and exchange experiences. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Minister Lin Hujia and Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Ministry Agricultural Reclamation Bureau Director Zhao Fan have also arrived. They have put forward hopes and demands on how the region's agricultural reclamation system should implement the central guiding principle on speeding up the development and construction of Hainan, make a success of reform in enterprises and create a new situation on state farms.

CHEN YUN WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR HUNAN MEMORIAL

0W110656 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Recently Comrade Chen Yun wrote in his own handwriting the name "Pingjiang Uprising Memorial Hall" in large characters for the Tian Yue Shu Yuan [an academy of classical learning] in Pingjiang County, Hunan Province, site of the Pingjiang uprising led by Comrade Peng Dehuai.

On 22 July 1928, Comrades Peng Dehuai, Tang Daiyuan, Huang Gonglue and others staged an uprising at the Tian Yue Shu Yuan in Pingjiang County, Hunan Province, formed the Fifth Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and established the Hunan-Hubei-Jiangxi revolutionary base area. During the decade of domestic turmoil, the memorial site of the Tian Yue She Yuan was plundered. Work to restore the site is now in full swing.

HU QIAOMU HEADS ACADEMIC DEGREES COMMITTEE

0W121317 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 Mar (XINHUA) -- The State Council has decided to change the chairman and vice chairmen of the State Council Academic Degrees Committee. Hu Qiaomu is chairman of the State Council Academic Degrees Committee. He Dongchang, Wu Heng, Qian Sanqing and Zhang Guangdou are vice chairmen.

SONG RENQIONG ATTENDS CULTURAL PERFORMANCE

0W131420 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] In coordination with the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month propaganda activities, the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Youth Federation, the Central People's Broadcasting Station, the Central Television Station and the Beijing People's Broadcasting Station jointly staged a comic dialogue and musical performance -- the themes of which were the "five stresses, four beauties and three endearments" -- from 8 to 10 March.

On the evening of 10 March, Song Renqiong, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Chonglun, Wu Lengxi, Liu Houming and other leading cadres joined Beijing's audience in watching the performance at the Shoudi Stadium. The show has been recorded by the Central Television Station and will soon be aired to TV viewers throughout the nation.

AFFORESTATION EVENTS, DRIVES IN FULL SWING

Yao Yilin, Others Attend Concert

0W141439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1533 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Reported by reporters Ma Chengguang and Ji Bin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Mar (XINHUA) -- "Songs of the green clouds are songs of the green; songs of the green clouds are songs of life; songs of the green clouds bring to you the world of the green." Along with this spring melody, the second "Songs of the Green Clouds" concert raised the curtain at the auditorium of the CPPCC Committee in the capital on the evening of 11 March. The concert is jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Forestry and Chinese Musicians Association to greet Arbor Day.

Yao Yilin, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Huang Hua, Hong Xuezhi, Ma Guorui, Wu Xiuquan, Zhang Pinghua, Wang Guangmei, Du Runsheng, Yang, Zhong, He Zhengwen, Zhou Weizhi, He Guangwei, Lu Ji and Liu Jianfu joined some 1,300 persons from various circles in the capital at the concert. After the concert Yao Yilin, Ngapoi-Jigme, Huang Hua and others went up to the rostrum and shook hands with the musicians, congratulating them on their successful performance.

Youth Tree-Planting Drive Set

061415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Central Greening Committee and the CYL Central Committee have recently decided to launch a voluntary tree-planting emulation drive among youth and children throughout the country in 1983.

The decision points out: A voluntary tree-planting emulation drive may be launched among youth and children and among collectives of youth and children in urban and rural areas, PLA units and various professions and trades throughout the country. The emulation drive calls for good publicity, good start, successful accomplishment of the task, paying attention to scientific afforestation and taking good care of forests and trees.

The decision points out: CYL organizations and greening committees at all levels should commend advanced collectives and individuals that emerge during the tree-planting emulation drive among youth and children. The Central Greening Committee and the CYL Central Committee will hold a national meeting on commending advanced collectives and persons in connection with voluntary tree-planting among youth and children at the end of 1984. Honor titles of "Shock Worker Who Makes the Motherland Green" will be conferred on the collectives and individuals that make remarkable achievements during the emulation drive.

The decision demands: Greening committees and CYL organizations at all levels should closely cooperate with each other and firmly strengthen their leadership over the voluntary tree-planting emulation drive among youth and children. CYL organizations should take various actions to organize voluntary tree-planting activities among youth and children. The Forestry Department should actively help youth and children solve actual problems concerning the voluntary tree-planting activities, such as problems of saplings, land and technical training.

City Beautification To Begin

06142026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- A tree-planting drive will be launched in China's 236 large and medium-sized cities this year and in the next few years to provide the urban residents with a cleaner and more beautiful environment. The plan was announced today by Lian Zhong, vice-minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, at the first national conference for commending advanced sanitation workers and gardeners that opened here today.

Lian Zhong said China plans to cover by 1987 30 percent of the urban areas of 47 large and medium-sized cities with greenery, averaging three to five square meters per capita. The cities include Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, capitals of the 26 provinces and autonomous regions, famous scenic and tourist centers and ancient cultural cities. By 1990, Lian Zhong said, 236 large and medium-sized cities should have reached the same target. At present, the tree- and grass-covered land of 108 cities, including Kunming, Shanghai, Tianjin and Xining, is below 10 percent of their total area.

China has now 140,000 workers specializing in tree planting and management as against 88,000 in 1978. Last year, people in 236 cities planted 95 million young trees, planted grass on two million square meters and opened tree nurseries with a combined area of 900 hectares, thus improving the environment of these cities. According to statistics of the ministry, there are 13 Chinese cities where over 25 percent of the land area is covered with greenery, with Nanjing, Chengde and Zhengzhou reporting around 30 percent.

The ancient city of Xianyang with a population of 220,000 has drawn wide attention to its success in beautifying the environment. Thirty-six roads and streets in the city are lined with flowerpots and trees, including fruit and decorative trees. Its tree- and grass-covered area exceeds 20 percent. The people in the city have a total of 335,000 flowerpots, on average 1.5 flowerpots for each inhabitant.

In Beijing, people last year planted one million evergreens on wasteland at the foot of the Great Wall and on the barren hills near the famous Ming Tombs.

Rocket Base a 'Green Oasis'

0W111319 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 10 Mar 83

[By reporter Zhao Q1]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- The base from which China launched its first experimental carrier rocket in the Gobi Desert in northwestern China has become a green oasis with a lush growth of trees, singing birds and fragrant flowers.

This is the fruit of afforestation work done at the base by tens of thousands of sons and daughters of the Chinese nation since 1960. According to incomplete statistics, in the past 23 years they have planted some 2.7 million trees of various kinds, building vast shelterbelts totalling 1,150 mu with date trees and nurseries totalling 240 mu and afforesting land with some 400,000 trees. Looking down at the base's spring scenery from the elevator going up to the rocket-launching tower, this reporter saw luxuriant trees resisting ferocious wind and sand and protecting various modern instruments and equipment ~~like green protective screens~~. Green trees surround the main building of the base, rocket-testing center, remote optical survey center, radars and other survey centers for obtaining rocket flight data, as well as the living quarters of scientists, engineers and technicians working on the base.

All of this has created the favorable conditions for carrying out experiments and drills in the launching of carrier rockets and for agricultural and sideline production on the base.

A woman meteorological commander who has observed Gobi Desert climate for more than 20 years told this reporter: In the past it was arid year-round and the air was very dry. In the spring everything was covered by windblown sand; in the summer, scorching sun brought the desert's surface temperature to as high as from 70 to 80 degrees centigrade -- high enough to cook an egg; in the winter, the temperature could go as low as some 30 degrees below zero centigrade. In order to transform nature and beautify the working and living environment, the base party committee issued a call for "greening the Gobi." From leading cadres to broad masses of scientists, engineers, technicians, workers and PLA commanders and fighters, everyone actively took part in afforestation of the Gobi and regarded it as a concrete action to rebuild the Chinese nation. After 23 years of hard work, the plan for greening the base was fulfilled. Trees planted on the periphery of the base are fully grown and tall and the office buildings and living quarters are surrounded by bushes year-round.

Recently, new tree-planting activities have started on the base, guided by the determination to build the base into a park and orchard. They will turn the desert into a place in southern China where "there are flowers in spring, shade in summer, fruits in autumn and green in winter."

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK140709 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Speed Up the Building of the Motherland's Ecological Protective Screen"]

[Text] This year's tree-planting day has come. Hundreds of millions of Chinese people are working hard to plant trees and make the country green so as to build a fine ecological protective screen across the country.

Afforesting over 1 billion mu of barren hills as soon as possible is a primary task in the building of a fine ecological protective screen. The key to whether this task can be fulfilled lies in whether we can emancipate our minds and relax our policies. Over the past 30 years and more, though we called for planting trees every year, why did the work still develop slowly with many barren hills remaining unchanged? An important reason is that some of our policies, regulations and systems do not comply with the developmental level of our productive forces and our work is hampered by old practices and conventions. For example, we have unduly emphasized large-area afforestation to the neglect of planting trees in a scattered way and have unduly emphasized relying on state and collective strength to the neglect of incentives for individuals to plant trees. In the last 2 years, with adoption of the responsibility system of linking agricultural payment to output, the sluggish forestry situation has been broken through; some barren hills which have lain fallow for many years are now contracted to commune members for planting trees or assigned to them as private hills. Large numbers of specialized and key households engaged in raising seedlings and planting trees, together with various tree-planting combination bodies and afforestation contract service companies, have sprung up in these circumstances. People in some places have broken the bounds of different trades and localities and cooperated in afforestation. All this will speed up the work of afforesting barren hills and building a ecological protective screen and these new things are indeed inspiring!

Some of our comrades tend to look at problems from an old viewpoint. They fear that if too many barren hills are contracted to peasants, it will be difficult to adhere to the socialist road. Therefore they take a skeptical and wait-and-see attitude and are unwilling to go ahead boldly with this work. It must be fully affirmed that assigning or contracting barren hills to commune members for planting trees according to their management capability is a new form of running the socialist cooperative economy. It is a creation of Chinese peasants under the leadership of the Communist Party for developing forestry. We must value the masses' initiative and enthusiastically support new things in this field. We should explicitly announce that forests belong to people who plant them and these people have the right to bequeath the forests they plant to their children. We should promptly study and solve existing problems and go all out to mobilize the great amount of surplus rural labor force to develop barren hills. When we strive to make barren hills green, we should, at the same time, continue to restore and develop old forestry bases and do a good job in their regeneration. We should establish various responsibility systems for forestry production and actively adopt methods of bearing responsibility by production units for their profits and losses. We should enliven state-run and collective-run tree farms in their business, earnestly protect existing forests, and resolutely prohibit random tree-felling.

In short, policies for planting trees on barren hills must be relaxed; management of existing forests must be tightened; and thus, with a steady increase in afforested area, we will gradually build up a fine ecological protective screen.

To ensure that the important task of planting trees and building an ecological protective screen may be effectively carried out in future years in a down-to-earth manner, we must carefully handle our work in all aspects and achieve good results from one area to another. 1) We should properly work out tree-planting plans so as to avoid blindness. When choosing suitable varieties of trees and other plants, we should base our plans on local soil, climate and other natural conditions. We should combine voluntary tree-planting activity with daily tree-planting work and link the planting of trees to the development of agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry production, the building of farmland, gardens, roads and other parts of our living environment, and urban construction and the building of Army barracks. 2) Guidance should be given to different areas. For example trees, shrubs and grasses should be planted together in the Northeast, North and Northwest Regions where soil erosion is serious and sandstorms are frequent. Fuel forests should be planted in rural areas where there is a shortage of energy. In cities, stress should be laid on voluntary tree-planting activities and ornamental plants should be grown so as to beautify our urban environment. In remote mountainous areas and deserts we should conduct aerial sowing and mechanized afforestation. All this should be planned and arranged according to specific conditions in various areas. 3) Special efforts should be made to prepare seedlings. The state, the collective, the department and the individual should all be encouraged to raise seedlings. We should strive to meet demands with seedlings raised locally. State-owned and collective seedling farms must be run well. Specialized peasant households and other individuals in both rural and urban areas should be encouraged to raise seedlings. The supply of seedlings should be properly organized. 4) It is necessary to establish and practice -- according to local conditions, a responsibility system for planting and managing trees with planters' rights, duties and benefits being linked and to establish a feasible system for inspection and for awards and penalties. We should pay special attention to the management and protection of newly planted trees. 5) Scientific methods must be used in the work of planting trees and technical guidance should be strengthened. Technical service contracts should be properly handled. We must resolutely correct the previous tendency of unduly stressing quantity to the neglect of quality, ensure that trees may survive and grow into useful timber and achieve economic and ecological benefits from afforestation.

This year is the second year of the national tree-planting movement. The Central Commission for Afforestation requires: In cities, priority should be given to planting in scenic spots, major avenues, factory gardens, government organs and schools and other public places. There should be some basic changes in the appearance of cities where provincial governments are located within 5 years. In the countryside, people should plant trees around their villages, houses, fields and along roads as soon as possible. In particular, they should pay attention to the building of farmland shelter belts. In brief, carrying out the work of planting trees for a long time and building up a fine ecological protective screen is an established national policy in China. This is not only an issue concerning the economy and spiritual civilization, but is also an issue concerning the environment in which our nation is living. So it is related to our nation's prosperity. We must devote great efforts to this work for 20 to 50 years and strive to achieve better results year after year.

FINANCIAL DAILY REVIEWS BANK OF CHINA LOANS

0W150401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- The Bank of China has since 1980 extended 50 million U.S. dollar worth of loans in foreign exchange, and 60 million yuan of loans in renminbi to 54 joint venture enterprises using Chinese and foreign investments, according to FINANCIAL DAILY.

Apart from U.S. dollar and renminbi, the Bank also extended loans in British pounds sterling, Hong Kong dollars, Deutsche marks and Japanese yen. In addition, the bank extends buyer's credit to enterprises which import technology and equipment from countries with which the bank has concluded buyer's credit agreements.

The loans were extended in a variety of forms; some loans were provided for establishing new undertakings; some were paid in installments; some loans were provided as circulation funds or as contingency funds.

The bank also offers advice and suggestions for improving management of joint ventures.

PROBLEMS OF PEOPLE SEEKING JOB CHANGE VIEWED

0W150112 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0022 GMT 8 Mar 83

[letter from XINHUA reporter Gu Wanming: "Why Is It So Difficult for People of Ability To Change Their Jobs?"]

[Text] Harbin, 8 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Harbin City Second Bureau of Light Industry put an advertisement in a local newspaper in the second half of 1982 openly to recruit technical personnel. Many technicians responded to the advertisement; within a few days there were 1,040 applicants. After screening the applications, the bureau found more than 390 qualified people. The city's Second Bureau of Light Industry planned to offer jobs to them all. However, 6 months have now passed and only 94 people have reported for work.

Why is it so difficult for people of ability to change jobs? Is it because the original units where those people work really need them? The comrade at the Second Bureau of Light Industry in charge of personnel said that this was not true. Among the 390 qualified applicants only a few are really needed by their original units and are unable to leave. Most of them are people of ability, who are either idling or doing jobs other than what they are educated and trained for. The fundamental reason why it is so difficult for people of ability to move from one job to another is the existing "system of departmental ownership." Some people regard those with ability as the assets of their own unit. They believe that advertising openly to recruit people aims at "undermining the foundation of another unit", while others would rather keep those people of ability in their own units -- just as "a country maintains an army for a thousand days to use it for an hour." They would rather let those people stay idle than permit them to leave. Under the influence of this kind of thinking, some units have tried their best to prevent successful applicants from leaving and reporting to work at other units. Some units put up obstacles to prevent those who are offered jobs by another unit from leaving by asking them to vacate their houses at once, or by asking their spouses to leave also -- if the husband and wife work for the same unit -- or by banning their children from studying at schools run by the original units. There was an engineer who was a specialist in cold rolling at a large factory in Harbin. He was idle at the original factory.

After the city's Second Bureau of Light Industry offered him a job, the management of the original factory asked him to vacate his house or else he could not leave. A factory administered by the Second Bureau of Light Industry needed this engineer so badly that it had to vacate an office in the factory so it could be turned into living quarters for this engineer. Only then was he able to leave his original unit and take the new job. Some cases were even worse. The leadership of some factories gave the cold shoulder to those who tried to leave but failed to do so. They often made sarcastic remarks and verbal thrusts against them or even took revenge, making things difficult for those technical personnel.

The distribution of people of ability in China is extremely uneven. The ratio between technical personnel and ordinary workers in light industry is far lower than that in heavy industry. Let us take Harbin City's Second Bureau of Light Industry as an example. Technical personnel account for only 1.3 percent of the total number of workers in the bureau. However, the ratio between technical personnel and workers in some enterprises in heavy industry is several times higher than this figure. Adequately to transfer some people of ability, who stay idle in various enterprises in heavy industry, to work for light industry is entirely necessary and possible. Technical support is of great significance in the development of light industry. Harbin City's Second Bureau of Light Industry hired more than 90 people of ability this time. Some factories have already increased production and improved production technology only a few months after they started working at their new posts. The Harbin wire factory had rapidly increased production after it hired an engineer specialized in developing tungsten molybdc filament.

Naturally, it is also necessary to adopt various forms in the hiring of technical personnel, such as engaging them for a fixed period or borrowing them for a short period, to dispel the worries of those units where a number of technical personnel are idle. At the same time those technical personnel may also go back to work for their original units, whenever it is necessary to do so.

LI XUN BACKS SCIENCE IN ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

BK150349 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 83 p 3

[Report by Hao Beishang [6787 0554 0006]: "Integrate Science and Technology with Economic Construction -- Interviewing Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Li Xun on Reforms"]

[Text] After the party Central Committee and State Council put forward the major principle that economic construction should rely on science and technology, some comrades engaged in economic work were quite anxious to hear the opinions of the comrades working in science and technology circles. Recently, in an interview with our reporter, Li Xun, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said: "In order to serve economic construction, one of the most prominent problems in the scientific and technological field is to break through ownership by departments and integrate science and technology with economic construction."

Comrade Li Xun is a famous metallurgical physicist of our country. He studies metallurgical physics in his early years at the Institute of Metallurgy in Sheffield, England. He was invited by veteran Guo in 1951 to return to the motherland to set up a metal research institute. He has dealt with iron and steel for more than half a century.

Comrade Li Xun was quite concerned about the production of iron and steel. First of all, he pointed out two specific situations to our reporter.

The first concerned tinplate, a type of metal used in the canning industry. Because the quality of tinplate made in China was not up to standard, we had to depend on imports for years. A considerable amount of foreign exchange was used for the import of this material every year. Comrade Li Xun said: "Why couldn't solve the problem by ourselves? This was not because we lacked the in scientific and technological capability but mainly because we were restricted by the ownership of departments. The departments responsible for the work could not solve the problem by themselves and were also unwilling to organize other capable people to do the work. Some were willing to tackle the problem, but the channel was blocked to them..."

The second situation concerned the popularization and use of the A4 alloy steel. This metal, produced by the Shenyang Metal Research Institute in the 1960's, was a type of steel that functioned quite satisfactorily in anti-corrosion. After Comrade Nie Rongzhen saw it on exhibition at the academy in 1964, he demanded that it be popularized. A year later, after being tested by the Nanjing chemical plant, this alloy steel proved to be strongly effective against urea corrosion and it was several times stronger than the alloy steel imported from the United States at that time. The material imported from the United States turned bad in 18 months, while ours was still in use. Comrade Li Xun said: "Up to the present this alloy steel, which has a high use value, has not been properly popularized and we still must rely largely on imports." Comrade Li Xun stood up from his seat with ~~excitement~~ and continued: "A year ago some Japanese and Australian merchants wanted to purchase this metal from China. We can't let them buy it and then sell it back to us. We must no longer let such a foolish thing happen!" Comrade Li Xun also said that he reported the matter twice to leading comrades of the State Council and was energetically supported by them. The departments concerned carried out specific consultations on the matter and achieved some results. However, progress is still not fast enough.

Comrade Li Xun said: "What do these two cases indicate? There is one thing I must point out, that is, the ownership by departments has separated the interchange of science and technology from economic construction. At present the party and state have attached great importance to science and technology, and the initiative of comrades in the academy is very high. We must go all out and work energetically. However, we still suffer from blocked channels and that is why we get into trouble in some matters."

When the reporter asked Comrade Li Xun to express his tentative idea on solving these matters, he replied in a clear-cut manner: "Why can't we set up some complexes that integrate scientific research with production; for example, establish some large joint companies of scientific research and production?" He said: Practice has proved that such methods are feasible. Some places have achieved success, particularly in complexes that integrate scientific research with production. There are more than 10 complexes set up in Dalian, Shenyang and Anshan in Liaoning Province. These joint complexes broke through the limits of departments and scored fine achievements in interchanging talented people and energetically cooperating scientific research with production.

Comrade Li Xun also said that the academy is willing to establish a variety of long-term cooperation arrangements with industrial departments and local neighbor units, or jointly run research institutions, technical development companies, experimental and technical centers, scientific and technical training classes and so on.

He said the Academy of Sciences welcomes visiting scholars from neighboring units and research students bringing topics to the academy for research or to conduct joint research with the academy. The academy will so train research personnel as much as possible for neighboring units and at the same time support the academy's scientific and technical personnel to do part-time work, give lessons, or work for a short period in neighboring units, enterprises and localities. The Academy of Sciences will strive to assist neighboring units in technical services, reference books and data, installation of equipment, academic exchanges and other fields, so as to serve economic construction better.

Comrade Li Xun finally emphasized: "I have come here today mainly to make criticisms. However, this does not mean that the academy is perfect within and has no problems. In order to be geared to the needs of economic construction, it is necessary to carry out reform in the fields of science and technology break through ownership by departments and integrate science and technology with economic construction. This is what I want to stress."

MANAGEMENT REFORM AT IRON, STEEL PLANT DETAILED

0W071737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA correspondent Chen Wenrong) -- From start to finish, the entire production process at the Capital Iron and Steel Company in Beijing -- one of China's eight leading complexes -- is conducted by a firm and resourceful woman. 52-year-old Zhao Changbai, who graduated in 1953 from the mining department of the Northeast Engineering Institute in Changchun and is now director of Capital's production department, leads her section in organizing, conducting, controlling, and coordinating the whole company's production and management.

Day and night, the department directs Capital's more than 70,000 employees and a production line equipped with a hundred thousand tons of machines. The data system of the department handles more than 79,000 pieces of information each day. "Just like the operation headquarters of an army," Zhao Changbai told XINHUA in today's interview, "we keep the company running like clockwork." Her colleagues say they admire her "professional proficiency" and "speed". She demonstrated ability and boldness of vision required by China's industrial management reform.

In this reform, the production department of the Capital company broke away from tradition to take up responsibility of both production and management, instead of production alone, which means drawing up plans and answering for the results. The new working method demands that the department integrate production and circulation so that production, sales, supply, transportation, cost, capital expenditures -- as well as profit -- all dovetail and are kept in equilibrium. This has changed the working relationship between the different workshops and plants, and also between the company and other enterprises.

Key to the Capital's nationally known success in reform lies in its experiment with practicing a system of economic "responsibility" and rearranging its cadres. A group of middle-aged and young cadres who are professionally competent and daring in the reform drive, have been promoted to leading posts in the company's various departments plants, mines, workshops and shifts. In this process, Zhao Changbai was transferred from the post of chief conductor -- to which she was appointed in 1976 -- to the position of assistant manager and director of the production department.

In 1982, the company reaped a profit of 410 million yuan, double that of 1978. It came to rank first in China among similar enterprises in 31 of 55 major comparable economic and technical categories, including: per capita productivity, rate of annual profit in relation to the total capital investment, and the amount of coke consumed per ton of iron. Seven of the categories reached advanced international standards.

When Zhao Changbai was first assigned to work in the Capital company in 1953, she had a choice of going to a research institute or a workshop. She chose to work in the coal dressing workshop. In 1955, she was transferred to the company's research institute. In 1964, she applied to go back to any of the workshops, to "again hear the sound of machines every day". So she became director of the experimental plant, and then the synthetic ammonia plant.

Today, as director of Capital's production department, her everyday working schedule follows: three regular meetings at 8 a.m., 1 p.m., 5 p.m., to hear reports by assistants and plant directors on production; solve the problems, and coordinate relations between the plants. She has the right to issue notices for commendations and criticisms. On major problems such as long range planning, profits, capital expenditures, or the display of labor force, she consults with other managers.

Zhao Changbai summed up the main points in her experience of management: stressing productivity, establishing a clear line of management authority, improving labor efficiency. On the eve of "March 8th", International Working Women's Day, this industrial reformer's view is that "we, Chinese women, should strive with courage and fortitude to help the country progress."

Zhao Changbai has invested most of her energy in her career, while still handling her share of family affairs. Her determination has been supported by her husband, an engineer specializing in economics, and her children. Her son, a Fudan University graduate, is working at the People's Educational Publishing House. Her elder daughter is in the fourth year of the automation department at Qinghua University. All agreed that she should "give her best" to Capital.

JINGJI RIBAO HAILS USE OF LAWS IN ECONOMIC WORK

HK141100 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 83 p 2

[("Short" Commentary: "We Should Master the Use of Laws")]

[Text] The report on the achievement of good economic results by the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company by setting up a legal advisory section has provided us with an important experience: We should master the use of laws as a means to guide and manage economic work.

A central leading comrade has pointed out: "China's economic construction should be readjusted by planning, regulated by means of economic levers and conditioned by means of laws." Setting up a legal advisory section and running the economy according to law is a good method which plays an active role in readjusting economic relations, promoting the development of social productive forces, curbing and punishing crimes in the economic sphere and guaranteeing the smooth progress of socialist modernization.

At present, following the continuous development of economic construction and, in particular, following the reform of the economic system and the giving of greater decisionmaking power to enterprises, the business relations between enterprises and the economic activities of an enterprise often involve legal problems and need to be dealt with according to law. However, many units still lack a clear understanding of the importance of economic laws. A few of these units even proceed from departmentalism and refuse to execute rules and regulations disadvantageous to them. Therefore, we should strengthen propaganda on the application of law in running the economy and the use of laws as a means to solve economic problems. Some enterprises in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and other cities have employed lawyers to be their legal advisers. This method has been proved effective in practice.

"We should master the use of laws." This notion has been put on the agenda of economic departments and enterprises at all levels. Setting up a legal advisory section is an important method of quickly learning how to master the use of laws. Departments and localities concerned should give active support and guidance and continuously sum up experience so as to do a good job of the work in this connection.

LI DONGYE ON PRODUCTION OF MORE LOW ALLOY STEEL

0W142358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1537 GMT 8 Mar 83

[By reporter Xu Jiazhu]

[Text] Shanghai, 8 Mar (XINHUA) -- The national conference on low alloy and alloy steel, which ended today, summed up the gratifying achievements in low alloy and alloy steel production in our country in the past several years and worked out plans for future development.

Attending this conference were more than 300 leading cadres, experts and scholars from various parts of the country. They spoke happily about the gratifying progress in our country since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in developing and using low alloy and alloy steel. Metallurgical enterprises throughout the country can now produce low alloy and alloy steel to more than 700 specifications. As a result of using light-weight and high-strength low alloy steel, the 5-ton truck manufactured by the No 2 Motor Works can carry a 7-ton load. The new stainless compound sheet steel needed by the power generating unit of the Gezhouba hydroelectric power station has been successfully developed. The unit for producing 350,000 tons of urea -- built with double stainless steel pipes -- is still in use, extending its service durability from 70 days to over a year. The low alloy steel plates for building oceangoing vessels for export is up to the standard of British and West German shipbuilders. With the development of high-speed steel for tools, beginning last year, China no longer has to import high-speed steel, but has begun to export cutting tools.

Minister of Metallurgical Industry Li Dongye delivered a summing-up speech at today's closing session. Summing up the brilliant suggestions by those cadres, experts and scholars attending the conference, he put forward plans for developing low alloy and alloy steel. He said: The vigorous development of alloy steel, especially low alloy steel, has signified that China's iron and steel industry has started a new phase of development and is shifting the strategic focus from grasping variety and quality to raising comprehensive economic results.

Making specific plans for tackling key scientific and technical problems in developing low alloy and alloy steel, the conference decided to set up low alloy and alloy steel technical development centers, continuous casting technical development centers and test centers for rolled iron and steel. Factories, scientific research units, institutes for higher learning and departments using the steel should form "one continuous line" and tackle key problems with concerted effort. Steps must also be taken to strengthen research in the theory of application of low alloy and alloy steel and the study of other fundamental theories. It is also necessary to carry out technical transformation of existing metallurgical enterprises, including the technical transformation of the high-speed steel, bearing steel and stainless steel production lines and the technical transformation of the working procedures of converters and a number of pressing machines in several major iron and steel enterprises.

Li Dongye also announced that the state has decided to appropriate 200 million yuan as a special fund to be used for technical transformation of special steel plants.

[Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 8 March carries a brief report which says that Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor, attended and spoke at the conference. He said: Developing alloy and low alloy steel is to cope with the need of shifting the national economy to a new technical basis. Metallurgical departments must coordinate closely with other units concerned in developing alloy and low alloy steel as quickly as possible in order to satisfy the needs of high quality products by various branches of the national economy and for national defense and military projects.]

RURAL AREAS' USE OF ROLLED STEEL UP IN 1982

00090944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 9 Mar 83

[text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- Rural areas in China used 5.5 million tons of rolled steel in 1982, 1.02 million tons more than in 1980, according to a recent survey conducted by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. The demand this year will exceed 6.4 million tons, the survey indicates.

Rolled steel used in rural areas is mainly for the repair and maintenance of farm machines and tools, capital construction in rural areas, building of rural enterprises, home building and production facilities for agriculture and sideline endeavors. The survey reveals that 35 to 39 percent of the steel was used for machine repair, 22 to 26 percent for rural enterprises, 15 to 19 percent for agricultural capital construction, 11 to 17 percent for rural housing construction and 3.8 to 4.6 percent for agricultural and sideline production facilities. In great demand are wire, small steel sections, and steel sheeting followed by shaped steel, plates and medium-sized shaped steel.

Chen Shaoru, who conducted the survey, said that the responsibility system in rural areas has enriched the peasants and that as a result they wanted to buy new farm implements and machines, build new houses and operate small enterprises. This surge has boosted the demand for steel. He said that the amount of steel used for home building will reach one million tons this year, almost double the 1980 figure. The steel is already in short supply, he said.

In Shandong Province, he noted, 2.1 million of the 15.8 million peasant households built new homes in 1981. Another 1.6 million in 1982. By the end of last year, one-fourth of the peasant families had built new houses. Peasants who for generations lived in thatched cottages have moved into large tile roofed houses or multi-story dwellings.

According to the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, 500 million to 600 million square meters of housing were completed each year over the past few years and the number of peasant households building new houses totalled 6 million to 7 million.

Small farm machines powered both by engines or animals are in great demand, Chen Shaoru said. "We are striving to produce more rice threshers, sprayers, tractor accessories and such farm implements as hoes, sickles and spades to satisfy the demand," he said.

Last year, he continued, China produced 290,000 walking tractors, nearly fifty percent more than in the previous year, but still falling far short of demand. Some peasants complained that it was more difficult to get rice threshers than sewing machines. He predicted a sharp increase in the demand for rolled steel as agriculture and sideline production continue to develop.

CHINA DAILY ASSESSES 'CHANGES IN RURAL CHINA'

HK110354 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Mar 83 p 4

("Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Changes in Rural China")

[Text] There is no doubt that China is having a great boom in agriculture. Now that it has been going steady for four years, perhaps it is time to make a general review of the changes it has brought about, the significance of the changes and of their ideological backdrop.

The total agricultural output value saw an average annual growth of 5.6 percent between 1979 and 1981. The growth of 1982 reached further to 7 percent. These compare with an average rate of only 3.5 percent in the 28 years beginning in 1953 when the land reform was completed.

Annual grain production averaged 326 million tons in the years between 1979 and 1981. It increased further to 344 million tons in 1982. This compares with 195 million tons in 1965, the year before the chaotic "Cultural Revolution," and only 113 million tons in 1949 when the People's Republic was founded.

The collective enterprises run by the rural communes and production brigades have seen annual production value growth of 16 percent since 1978. These enterprises, which increase the peasants' income through processing their farm produce and absorb the growing surplus labor in the rural areas, now contribute almost 40 percent to total agricultural output value.

There are now more than 44,000 perennial country fairs where the peasants can sell their surplus farm produce. These fairs, which were not encouraged and then banned during the "Cultural Revolution," now play an important role in enlivening the country's rural economy and in adding to the peasants' income.

The cash income of the peasants increased at an annual rate of 19.4 billion yuan in the four years from 1979 to 1982, when it reached 170.5 billion yuan. This growth rate is 6.9 that of the years from 1953 to 1978.

All these and other accomplishments were made possible in December 1978 at the third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which marked the beginning to break away from the long-prevailing "leftism" and to set to rights things that were thrown into disorder during and before the "Cultural Revolution."

It took high courage and critical insight to recognize that collectivization itself is not the aim but only a means for developing agriculture and bettering the lot of the peasantry, which comprises 80 percent of China's populace. It was finally realized that the good intention of getting everyone to move ahead at the same pace -- which is the essence of egalitarianism -- cannot but result in nobody moving at all except at the slowest pace.

The grain output of 1978 was 2.7 times that of 1949, yet, with the increase of 300 million in population from 1957 to 1978 (40 million in cities), the per capita share of grain hardly rose during those 22 years. What is more, the per capita annual income of the peasants in 1978 was still only 70-odd yuan while nearly one-fourth of the commune members earned less than 50 yuan a year.

It was clear that the peasants had to be given a break. And it was soberly seen that the enthusiasm of any social group cannot develop, much less persist, unless it enjoys sufficient political rights and has its own material benefits. A series of practical measures was decided upon and implemented.

Loans

Among others, long-term, low-interest agricultural development loans would at least double, the state purchase of grain would be cut by 2.5 million tons from the average annual quota set in 1971 and its prices increased by 20 percent. Additional sales by peasants to the state would be paid 50 percent more. Private plots of land and livestock would be protected, cottage industry and country fairs permitted and a diversified economy encouraged.

By far the most important step was the institution of the household contract system of responsibility, which has since become the predominant practice throughout the country. This is based on a three-party contract concluded by the state, the collective and the peasant household. The state decides upon what crops and other products are to be undertaken in a region. Based on the state plan, the collective (production team) contracts out tracts of land to peasant households, who guarantee to grow certain quantities of a certain crop.

Under such contracts, the peasant households pay agricultural taxes and sell a required quota of their produce to the state. The production team retains a share of earnings from product sales to cover irrigation, power and public welfare and the households get the rest.

In this way, the peasant household can pretty well manage its production on its own, and as long as it fulfills its contract responsibility it can branch out to other enterprises. Gone, of course, is the egalitarian "communal pot," and those who work harder and manage better now earn more. And hence the peasants' enthusiasm and rural prosperity.

WANG SHOUDAO, MAO ZHIYONG INSPECT FUJIAN PROVINCE

OW111111 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Wang Shoudao, Standing Committee member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, is on an inspection tour of Fujian Province. Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, (Liu Zhen), governor of Hunan, and six other comrades are in Fujian for a visit.

Yesterday morning Wang Shoudao, Mao Zhiyong, (Liu Zhen) and the others visited the Fujian (Hitachi) Television Company, Ltd. They were accompanied by He Minxue, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress; Zho Fengmei, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and (Wang Yishi), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee. (You Tingyan), general manager of the Fujian (Hitachi) Company, briefed them on the plant's production scale, products, output, quality and sales. They inspected the automatic production lines of the plant. Mao Zhiyong and his party also visited the Fujian electronic computer plant.

SHANGHAI BEGINS 'INTERNATIONALISM' DRIVE

OW142122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Shanghai, March 4 (XINHUA) -- A one-week-long drive for education on internationalism among young people started here today with lectures, forums and performances.

Organized by the Shanghai Municipal Communist Youth League Committee, the drive is intended to strengthen the city's young people's friendship with foreign visitors and students, according to Wan Xueyuan, deputy secretary of the committee. He said that this is part of the nationwide socialist ethic month. "Every young man or woman should be friendly and courteous towards foreign visitors and do nothing that may damage the reputation of the country and nation," he said.

Lectures and forums organized today in Shanghai factories, shops, schools included such topics as "politics and economy in Third World countries," "a brief account of Africa" and "foreign students in Shanghai."

One of the world's largest cities, Shanghai has large numbers of foreign friends and tourists coming and going every day and presently has more than 300 foreign students at its colleges and universities. It's the common practice of the students' unions and the city's Students' Federation to organize friendship activities for both foreign and Chinese students, which include eating dumplings on the New Year's Eve, Spring Festival gala parties, performance shows and sightseeings.

During the next six days, the Youth League Committee and TV station will co-sponsor a contest on the knowledge of politics, histories and [word indistinct] of Third World countries. Special columns will be devoted to these countries in the Shanghai press.

CORRECTION TO SHANGHAI CCP COMMITTEE NAMELIST

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Reorganized," published in the 14 March China DAILY REPORT, 0 1, first paragraph, line seven:

...Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee are Chen Tiedi, female, Sun Guizhang, Wu Bangguo, Zhang Dinghong, Huang Ju, Zhang Chen and Wang Jian.
(correcting names supplied from similar report in 13 March RENMIN RIBAO)

GUANGDONG CPC REPORTS ON DISCIPLINARY WORK

REF ID: A981048 (Guangdong NANFANG REBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 83 pp 1,2)

[Report: "Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Discipline Inspection Committee Presents Work Report to Fifth Provincial Party Congress"]

[Text] In its report to the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee summarized its major work during the last 5 years as well as the basic experience it had gained. In addition, it mentioned plans for future work.

The report says that over the last few years, under the guidance of the road laid out since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and under the guidance of the provincial and central government Discipline Inspection Committees, work has centered around party work style and party discipline. The following has been achieved in this respect:

1. Cases Involving Violation of Party Discipline Have Been Investigated and Handled, Thereby Upholding Party Rules and Regulations.

During the early days of the founding of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the first work to be undertaken was the investigation and handling of a series of cases involving disciplinary violations by leading cadres at or above the county level. After the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the investigative work of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee gradually changed to concentrate on the upholding of the principles and ideological guidelines issued by the 11th CPC Central Committee. Thus, its changed work emphasis mirrored general changes in the emphasis of the entire party's work. In addition, the committee concentrated on upholding policies and directives also issued by the Central Committee and ensured their implementation, thus promoting construction toward the four modernizations. In 1979, especially toward the end of that year, the committee began its more concentrated struggle against a small number of cadres who were showing tendencies to develop more along the lines of Hong Kong and Macao, showing admiration for capitalism as well as resorting to various sorts of political trickery and intrigue. Its work was definitely successful. By the end of 1980, most of the work of the discipline inspection committees at all levels of the party was concentrated on rectifying incorrect tendencies in economic spheres and investigating and handling a few cases involving financial wheeling and dealing, embezzlement, speculation, profiteering and abuse of public funds. Once again, this work saw definite results and thus laid solid foundations for the work in 1982 of dealing with serious crimes in the economic sector.

2. Education Has Been Increased in Party Nature, Work Style and Discipline and Thorough Investigation and Surveillance Carried Out of "Certain Regulations Concerning Inner-Party Political Life."

After the establishment of discipline inspection committees, one of the fundamental measures for readjusting the overall party style was to increase education in the nature of the party, party work style and party discipline. After the CPC Central Committee published "Certain Regulations Concerning Inner-Party Political Life," the discipline inspection committees, along with propaganda and organization departments, studiously organized study and propagation of its contents. More than 80 percent of all party members in the province attended study classes in various party schools or training classes. Through study and understanding of these "Regulations" the vast majority of party members gained a deep understanding of party nature, work style and discipline, as well as a fundamental understanding and appreciation of the party in general. Thus, these party members and many party organizations saw their conscious support of the party's political and ideological lines raised considerably. Truthfulness, objective handling of situations and implementation of the mass line as well as concern for the livelihood of the masses were once again restored and expressed as the party's work style.

There were obvious improvements in the exercising of democratic centralism and collective leadership, and the organizational life of the party as well as the democratic life of the leading cadres at every level of the party were gradually corrected. Furthermore, the concept of organizational discipline among party members also strengthened and became more popular.

3. Past Cases of Injustice Were Reinvestigated and Cadre Policies Implemented

After the establishment of the discipline inspection committees, a great deal of effort was put into rechecking the handling of pre-Cultural Revolution cases and some remaining cases involving disciplinary punishment meted out during the Cultural Revolution. Cases of injustice during the Cultural Revolution were reexamined separately by the relevant departments. After such reexaminations, the number of people who had their original punishments commuted or reduced stood at 24,000. Of these, those comrades who had originally been punished for making localist mistakes all had their original sentences or punishments completely commuted. As far as the cases concerning Comrade Feng Baiju and Comrade Gu Dacun, who had been most greatly affected during the struggles against localism, the central authorities approved and circulated a reinvestigation report by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and relevant provincial party departments and has agreed to overturn the original sentences on both of them and thus rehabilitate them. Furthermore, there has also been reinvestigation of and correction to some former organizational cases. A reinvestigation of the case of the antifrightist movement and the four-clean-ups movement is now basically complete.

Reinvestigation of former cases such as these has received great support from both the party and the people at large. Such moves are of great significance in restoring the glorious traditions of the party's truthfulness, strengthening the party both within and without, mobilizing activity and initiative in every area and the smooth implementation of a change in the emphasis of the party's work, as well as being extremely helpful in absorbing lessons from our past and eradicating "leftist" influences.

4. A Struggle Against Economic Crimes of a Serious Nature Was Begun

Since 1982 and the implementation of the Central Authorities' "urgent circular," a struggle has begun on a provincial-wide basis to counter serious economic crimes. The provincial Discipline Inspection Committee and all levels of the party committee have set up specialized leadership groups and each level of the Discipline Inspection Committee acts as an administrative organ for these groups, making great efforts to firmly come to grips with this work. Under the leadership of the provincial party committee and with the investigative and surveillance help of some work groups dispatched by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, there has been significant development in our province's struggle against such serious economic crimes, with the result that many criminal elements in the economic sector have been completely smashed. At the end of last year, over 7,000 cases of economic crimes had been brought before the courts throughout the whole province. In the process of investigating these cases, over 1,000 people were arrested. To date, over 3,000 cases have now been fully investigated and dealt with, with 500 people expelled from the party and more than 600 imprisoned. Already over 2,000 yuan of embezzled money has been recovered, as well as a large amount of stolen goods, items gained through bribes and so forth. Through this struggle, party members, cadres and the masses have been visibly and deeply educated, thereby raising their consciousnesses to fight against corruption and increasing their belief in discipline.

In general, since the setting up of discipline inspection committees at all levels of the province, an enormous amount of work has been done with great success. However, to meet the demands of the central government and the provincial party committee and the expectations of the masses, there is still a lot of ground to be covered and we must continue to work hard in the future.

The report says that in the last few years the investigative work carried out by the province's Discipline Inspection Committee has been constantly improving as a result of new historical conditions. These changes may be encapsulated as follows:

1. Rectification of party work style is the most important work in strengthening party construction. To promote rectification of party work style, party committees must attach importance to it, the whole party must make great efforts and discipline inspection committees must vigorously grasp it.

Discipline investigation work has moved from a former concentration of efforts on the investigation and handling of cases of disciplinary violations by party members to the present concentration on handling problems connected with party style. As we understand it, in order to reorganize party style, it is necessary, first of all, to demand that the party committee place the question of party style on its daily agenda and thus begin our work with the leading cadres and leadership organizations so that every level will be mobilized to act in line with the central authorities politically, and to guarantee the implementation of the party's line, guiding principles and policies. At the same time, we must take care to correct any unhealthy tendencies that may arise. Second, we must demand throughout all prefectures and in all work units that the party organize and manage itself and that everyone carry out his or her own responsibilities. When problems concerning party style or party discipline occur among some people, the party organizations in that area must be responsible for investigating and handling the case. Third, every level of the Discipline Inspection Committee must act with full initiative, boldly eradicating any obstacles, pressing forward in the face of all difficulties and improving tendencies to ask for instructions beforehand and submit reports afterward, always seeking guidance and support from the party committee and higher level discipline inspection committees. In addition, there is a need to improve the democratic and organizational life of the entire party, strengthening party organization of its members and checking up on party members in positions of leadership. We must both rely on and mobilize the masses to struggle against all illegal, nondisciplinary or erroneous activities.

2. Based on the actual situation in Guangdong we must, in particular, strengthen education and struggle against corruption.

As our province is implementing special policies and lively measures in its open-door policy, our party members and cadres find themselves having to stand up to even more rigorous tests. Thus, the party organizations should make even greater and place stricter demands on them. Under these new historical conditions, it is necessary to increase education and struggle against corruption in politics, economics, ideology, and culture so as to prevent corruptive changes in party members and cadres and to prevent one-sidedness in economic construction. This, then, is an important measure in ensuring a fundamental turn for the better in party style. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must without fail get into close contact with the relevant departments and initiate even more effective education and struggle, so that our grip on this problem will not be loosened for a long period of time.

3. Prevention and education must be the mainstay of the struggle against negative tendencies within the party, and strict discipline must be upheld.

We must strengthen the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the basic principles of Mao Zedong Thought, communism, collectivism, patriotism and party policies and party discipline among party members. In this way, party members may truly establish firm faith in communism, keeping firmly in mind that wholeheartedly serving the people is the purpose of our party, and upholding the four basic principles, strengthening party spirit, raising their awareness of implementing the line, guiding principles and policies and of observing discipline and the law, and strengthening their immunity to political and ideological diseases. These are active and basic measures to promote party spirit.

Naturally, at the same time as carrying out preventive and educational work, party discipline must be strictly adhered to and practiced, thus supporting and preserving the strictness of party discipline. When dealing with party members who have violated party discipline, the aim should be to teach a lesson to all party members; thus, treatment of such cases may be seen as a special form of education and an aid to such education. In order to correctly practice party discipline, the principles of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones" and "curing the sickness to save the patient" should be put into practice. On the one hand, we must eradicate the ideological influences of "leftism," avoiding the extreme struggles and magnified mistakes of the past; on the other hand, we must overcome tolerating and turning a blind eye to disciplinary violations, and tendencies to avoid necessary struggles out of fear.

The report also summarized the present situation in Guangdong based on the tasks announced at the 12th CPC National Congress and in the spirit of the 2d national congress of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and made some suggestions as to the direction and deployment of investigative disciplinary work this year.

RALLY ESTABLISHES HUNAN ARMED POLICE FORCE

HK120211 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] A rally to establish the Hunan force of the Chinese People's Armed Police Corps was held in Changsha on 11 March. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan, provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member Zhao Chuqi, Hunan Military District Deputy Commander LI Zibin, and provincial Public Security Department Director and concurrently Commander of the provincial Armed Police Force (Tang Ruiping) spoke at the rally. Also present were leading Comrades Jiao Linyi, Wan Da, Sun Gouzhi and Yin Ziming, who extended congratulations.

CORRECTION TO NEW GUANGDONG CPC OFFICIALS

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Further Details on New Guangdong CPC Officials" found on pages P1 and P2 of the 11 March China DAILY REPORT: On page P2, first paragraph, penultimate line make read: ... Zhang Boqian, Lin Keze, Luo Fanqun, Zheng.... (correcting name)

SICHUAN PEASANTS BUY MORE CONSUMER, OTHER GOODS

OWI 50665 BEIJING XINHUA IN ENGLISH 0118 GM 14 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Peasants in Sichuan, China's leading agricultural province, are buying more consumer goods, building materials, small hand tractors and farm implements, according to the provincial Commercial Department. Combined rural retail sales in January and February this year amounted to 1.26 billion yuan, about six percent more than in the same period a year ago. Particularly heavy sales of consumer goods were registered in the period around the Spring Festival -- which fell in mid-February -- the Commercial Department reported. Sichuan, which produces nearly one-tenth of China's grain and has a rural population of 85.4 million people, reaped a record grain harvest of 37 million tons in 1982. This was an increase of 2.65 million tons over 1981. Output of oil-bearing seeds, tea, tobacco, fruit, silkworm cocoons, poultry and eggs also registered all-time highs. Now that the peasants have more surplus products for sale and more cash in hand, rural supply and marketing cooperatives and the 4,659 rural fairs in all parts of the province report brisk transactions.

A recent survey conducted in Shifan Town, central Sichuan Province, indicates that peasants are buying more farm tools as well as durable consumer items such as bicycles and wristwatches. They are showing greater interest in science and are buying books on crop cultivation as well as on animal husbandry. "Raising Angora Rabbits" and "Scientific Cultivation of Mushrooms" are among the best sellers, according to the local bookstore. Many peasants choose such books as "The Farmer's Daily Companion" and "Tailoring", and young peasants like to read literary works and books on science and the correct approach to marriage and family. One peasant, Wu Xingli, bought a sewing machine for 156 yuan and a book on tailoring. "I have come to the fair several times in order to buy a brand new sewing machine," he said. The "Swallow" brand sewing machine he bought, made in Beijing, placed second at a national appraisal meeting. "I just bought 100 yuan worth cloth. With the sewing machine and the book on tailoring, my wife will be able to make new clothes for all five members of my family," he said.

Wu Xingli comes from Chaoyang people's commune, a formerly poor area. His family contracted to farm one-third of a hectare of farmland last year. The family harvested one ton of wheat and maize and a total of three tons of sweet potatoes, peanuts and rapeseed in the year, earning a cash income of 1,000 yuan. According to Wu Xingli, this places his family in the medium income bracket.

Last year, total rural retail sales of farm tools and other capital goods in Sichuan came to 2.39 billion yuan -- about 140 yuan per family, the highest annual figure for the province showing the peasants' keen desire to expand production. More than 2.2 million wristwatches, 400,000 sewing machines and 249,000 T.V. sets were sold by rural supply and marketing cooperatives in the year.

Following last year's good harvest, the prices of rice, wheat, rapeseed and vegetables dropped at rural fairs, but was still higher than in state shops. The price of fresh vegetables at the province's rural fairs averages 24 cents per kilogram, a decrease of 6.9 percent compared with a year ago, while in state vegetable shops it is 14 cents per kilo. But many people still buy vegetables at the fairs because they offer a greater variety, brought to the market by nearby peasants just hours after picking.

PREMIEUR SUN INTERVIEWED ON DEFENSE ASPECTS

OWI50319 Taipei CNA in English 0247 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] -- Taipei, March 14 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan has stressed the vital force of the Republic of China in maintaining peace in the Asian-Pacific region. "Any restriction on the quantity and quality of its defensive weapons will not only weaken its defense capability but also encourage the Chinese Communists to undertake military adventures," the premier said.

Premier Sun made the remarks in answering questions in an interview by A. Tertius Myburgh, editor of the SUNDAY TIMES, the Republic of South Africa, in Taipei Feb. 23. Excerpts of the questions and answers follow:

Q. How do you see the short and middle-term future of the Republic of China in the light of the Reagan administration's apparent "tilt" in favor of Peking -- especially in the light of Secretary of State Shultz's statement last week that the United States would implement its undertaking to reduce arms supplies to Taiwan?

A. Both the Republic of China and the United States embrace the free-market economy and democracy and have enjoyed a close friendship. Their cooperation and contacts in all fields certainly should not be changed by the intervention of the Chinese Communist regime. Judging from Chinese Communist statements issued after Secretary of State Shultz's departure from the Chinese mainland, his visit seems to have brought no new development in the relationship between the U.S. and the Chinese Communist regime. Secretary Shultz made no concessions to the Chinese Communists on the arms sale issue.

We have always held the view that the Republic of China is a vital force maintaining peace in the Asian-Pacific region and that any restriction on the quantity and quality of its defensive weapons will not only weaken this defense capability but also encourage the Chinese Communists to undertake military adventures.

Q. Communist China's foreign minister last month paid a much publicised visit to Zimbabwe and other African states, suggesting that the leaders in Peking may be showing renewed interest in Africa after many years during which they appeared to give little attention to Africa. Do you believe Peking has specific foreign policy goals in Africa? If so, what are they?

A. Yes, it has. We can see from the statements made by the regime's "premier," Chao Tzu-yang, during his visit to 10 African countries last year that the regime was eager to woo the African nations in its rivalry for "third world" leadership. Its basic strategy is still to "encircle the cities with the villages." It seeks to communize Africa first, then use Africa as backing and capital for blackmail.

Judging from the current national strength of the regime, we can see it has difficulties in meeting the basic economic requirements of the people on the mainland. As it cannot take care of itself, no one will believe that it can provide sufficient economic and technical aid to satisfy the requirements of African nations. In the past the Chinese Communists never failed to capitalize on contradictions and discontent in Africa to incite turmoil. I hope all peace-loving African nations will bear this in mind.

TAIWAN TO DEPORT JAPANESE NATIONAL MAEDA

OWI50201 Taipei CNA in English 1535 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] -- Taipei, March 14 (CNA) -- The Taiwan Garrison Command (TGC) announced Monday a military court's decision on the subversion case centering around Japanese national Ms Mitsue Maeda and two Chinese nationals, Lu Hsiu-yi and Ko Ssu-pin.

The court declared in its opinion that Ms Maeda and Ko Ssu-pin should be given three years of reformatory education, but decided instead that protective control should serve as a substitute to show them leniency. Furthermore, the Japanese woman will be deported from this country back to Japan, while Lu Hsiu-yi will be put under three years of reformatory education.

Ms Maeda, 34, Ko, 32, and Lu, 42, were arrested by the Bureau of Investigation under the Ministry of Justice. The military prosecutor handling the subversion case had asked the military court to give lenient treatment for them on the grounds of their cooperation with investigators and a sincere show of repentance.

COMPUTERIZED ANTIACRAFT SYSTEM DEVELOPED

0W121409 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 7 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The Army of the Republic of China has successfully developed an antiaircraft gun deployment system [huo pao fang kung pei chih hsi tung 3499 4276 7089 4500 6792 4999 4762 4827] by using computerized information management technology. The system is capable of making the best arrangement of all antiaircraft weapons to yield the best air defense results. At the same time, the naval units have also completed a tactical design which will enable speedboats to get maximum kills. With the aid of computers, this will greatly enhance the combat capabilities of the ROC Armed Forces.

Kuo Yun, commandant of the National Defense Management Academy, said on 6 March: It has become common practice in all trades in foreign countries to use computerized management systems to provide decision-makers with the necessary information which will help them make the best decisions. Our Armed Forces brought in this new mode of management 18 years ago.

In addition to general administrative and materials management by means of the computerized information system, computer technology is now successfully used for tactical operation purposes.

Kuo Yun said: The "antiaircraft system" independently developed by the Defense Ministry is a good example of the success of our Armed Forces in making optimum system analysis in tactical matters with the aid of computers. This management system is capable of choosing and deploying the missiles, antiaircraft guns, airplanes and other weapons best suited to a particular situation so as to gain maximum effects in air defense.

On the other hand, the Navy also has, with the aid of foreign reference materials, successfully studied ways to enable speedboats to get maximum kills. At the appearance of enemy ships, this design can help decision-makers decide on how speedboats are to be used and the best attack positions.

Kuo Yun added: The greatest advantage of using a computerized management system to make tactical analysis is that it can provide the most effective defensive or offensive tactics on the one hand, and minimize the waste of materials and avoid inappropriate deployment of weapons systems on the other. As of now, our Armed Forces have scored good results in system analysis and application of computerized management and the achievements are being popularized.

The Defense Ministry yesterday announced the two achievements for the first time at the "system analysis seminar" held by the Management Society of the Republic of China, at the National Defense Management Academy. Other scholars attending the meeting submitted theses on economic development forecasts and scientific and technological management. The scholars also discussed ways to promote computerized management and establish models in computer application and management.

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